Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its **one hundred and twenty-eighth year.** It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

The Aquidneck Winter Fair.

The executive committee of the Aquidneck Society's Winter Fair held an enthusiastic meeting at the Representative Chamber in the State House, Wednesday evening, Hon. Robert S. Franklin, presiding. About fifty ladies were present and the deepest interest was expressed by all throughout.

The committee, appointed to consider the expediency of engaging Odd Fellows Hall for an aquarium exhibition during the five nights of the fair, reported adversely. The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Col. Landers, chairman of the committee on Hall, reported that the Opera House had been engaged for February 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, at $50 per night, and on his recommendation it was voted to engage Odd Fellows' Hall for Saturday night, Feb. 20, at $35.

The committee on Prizes reported that thirteen prizes had been selected for season ticket-holders at a total value of $800 as follows:

Prize.	Value.
1st $50 in gold	$50
2nd Lady's Gold Watch	50
3d Walnut Chamber Set	50
4th Walnut Roll-Top Desk	35
5th Pair California Blankets	25
6th Patent Parlor Chair	20
7th Statuary Groupe	15
8th Two tons Coal	14
9th China Toilet Set	11
10th Brass Hanging Lamp	8
11th One Dozen Silver Knives	8
12th Lady's Workstand	7
13th One Barrel Flour	7

The committee on Music reported the engagement of the Newport Band for the five nights at $75.

Col. Landers, the general superintendent, announced the following department superintendents, they to select their own assistants: Lunch Tables, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burlingham; Ice Cream, W. A. Peckham and Miss Sadie Spooner; Fruit Table, Mrs. Fanny Carry; Candy Table, Miss Tiny Barker; Soda Fountain, Miss Jennie Houghton; Fancy Table, Mrs. S. B. Gladding; Lemonade Well, Miss Rebecca Wood; Pie Table, Mrs. John Bluck; Flower Bower, Mrs. J. H. Wetherell; Cake Table, Mrs. William Allan; Doll Table, Miss Lucy Brown; Apron Table, Misses Lizzie and Carrie Burdick; Pop Corn Booth, Miss Etta Brown.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening.

Death of Mr. Crandall.

William E. Crandall was the son of William H. and Harriet L. Crandall, and was born in North Stonington, Conn., February 2d 1822. The family removed to this city in 1831. Mr. Crandall was engaged in ship building, from 1838 to 1873, and was one of the firm of W. H. Crandall & Son, and afterwards of W. E. & Geo. F. Crandall. He was for forty years a member of the Order of Odd Fellows in this city, and for several years he was a valued member of the School Committee, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1880-81, and Alderman of the First Ward in 1877-78.

His death which occurred at 1:30 A. M. on Friday was caused by cancer, from which he suffered terribly for some months, and to him death was a happy release. He leaves a widow, four daughters, and two sons to mourn their great loss. His funeral will take place from his late residence on Poplar street, on Monday afternoon, under the auspices of Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F.

Complimentary Social.

The members of the Newport Artillery gave a complimentary entertainment at their armory Thurday evening to the ladies who rendered such valuable assistance at their late fair and so generously contributed to its success. A promenade concert from 8 to 9 and supper from 9 to 10 were followed by music and dancing. Some three hundred were present. The Newport band furnished the music.

The crowd at the coffee supper given in Odd Fellow's Hall Thursday and Friday evenings was simply indescribable and the good things there served worthy the occasion. The voting was

DEATH OF MRS. GREENE.

More Than a Century Old.—Interesting Sketch of Her Life and Ancestry.—A Lady Who Saw Washington.

As peacefully as she had passed a life that had been extended far beyond the allotted time, Mrs. Anna Maria Greene, the venerable mother of Dr. Nathaniel Greene, died on Sunday last. While it cannot be said that she was remarkable in ways which nowadays bring people into prominence, still she possessed many characteristics which, together with her wonderful age, made her a much more than an ordinary woman.

Mrs. Greene was born in Newport, in the house on Pelham street now occupied by Mrs. Ennis. The precise date of her birth was November 8, 1783, so that at the time of her death she had reached the remarkable age of 102 years, 2 months, 9 days. Her father was Ethan Clarke, a well-to-do merchant of this city, who originally belonged in Hopkinton, R. I. Her paternal grandfather was Rev. Joshua Clarke, a descendant of Joseph Clarke, of this city, who was a brother of the famous Dr. John Clarke, the distinguished founder of the polity of the commonwealth. The mother of Mrs. Greene was the daughter of Governor Samuel Ward, who died in 1776 in Philadelphia, being then a delegate in Congress from Rhode Island. During her youth Mrs. Greene was much beloved by her young companions, who found her a most lovable girl. She remained in Newport until the early years of the present century, when, at twenty years of age she married Nathaniel R. Greene, a son of the great revolutionary general, Nathaniel Greene. The young couple removed immediately to East Greenwich, Mr. Clarke, the bride's father, taking up his residence with them. From the time of her marrying until 1830, they remained in East Greenwich, except for a brief period which was passed in Georgia, where Dr. Nathaniel Greene, their son, was born. In 1830 Mr. and Mrs. Greene came back to this Island and purchased what was known as the Baring farm, where she remained for the balance of her life.

Two children were born to the couple, namely, Dr. Nathaniel Greene and George Washington Greene, the latter of whom was a man of some literary distinction, who wrote a historical sketch of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and was a Professor in Brown University. He was, also, an intimate friend of the poet, Longfellow, who gave him an estate in East Greenwich and left money to his children at his death. Mr. George Washington Greene was at one time connected with the faculty of Cornell University. Mrs. Greene had many striking characteristics, but her prudence and care, especially in the matter of expenditures, were very marked, although she was by no means penurious. She was at all times a religiously inclined and devout woman,—a Presbyterian of rather the old type. She was modest and retiring in disposition, plain in her habits, a kindly, well meaning woman, with a great fondness for reading. But her reading was almost entirely of the most substantial works, and while occasionally indulging in light literature, historical and biographical works were her great delight. It was during her first residence in Newport that President George Washington visited this city and Mrs. Greene then saw the "Father of His country." When she was a little girl in Newport, she attended the Sabbatarian church. Her great grandfather, Richard Ward, at one time governor, was deeply interested in the erection of that building which is now used and occupied by the Newport Historical Society. Mrs. Greene's grandmother, the wife of Gov. Ward, was a daughter of Simon Ray of Block Island, another of whose daughters was the wife of Gov. Greene, and still another daughter was the wife of John Littlefield, of New Shoreham, whose daughter Catharine was the wife of General Nathaniel Greene and mother of the recently deceased lady's husband. Mrs. Greene mingled in the best society of her time, many of her intimate friends belonging to the Gibbs, Channing, Ellery, Malbone, Wanton, and Champlin families. She was well educated, having been sent to a prominent boarding school where she had the best educational advantages. While in East Greenwich, she was the moving spirit in Congregational Church matters, and she has been a member of the United Congregational Church, of this city, for about a half century. She was musically inclined and was the possessor of one of the two or three pianos in Kent County during her residence there. During the past few years of her life she was, by reason of her great age, somewhat feeble, but her mind was at all times clear, and being blessed with a wonderful memory, she was able to interest those about her with delightful reminiscences of her youth. But one son, Dr. Nathaniel Greene, who himself is 76 years of age, survives her. Of her private life little need be said. She was a christian in the very best sense of the word, and that fact speaks volumes of itself. Her funeral, which took place on Wednesday, was very largely attended.

Edward G. Brown has been appointed

Funeral of Mrs. Greene.

Mrs. Anna Maria Greene, widow of the late Nathaniel Ray Greene of Middletown, died on Sunday last aged 102 years, 2 months and 9 days. The funeral service was held at the United Congregational Church on Wednesday at 11 o'clock. The hymns "Rock of Ages" and "Asleep in Jesus" were sung during the service at the request of the family. Rev. Mr. Emerson read the scriptures, and before offering prayer, made an address from which extracts are given below.

We are gathered here today to quicken our grateful remembrance of a remarkable life. A life remarkable for the mental gifts that adorned it, for its domestic happiness, for its virtuous conduct and religious principle, and remarkable also for the power of endurance which sustained it for so many years beyond the usual limits of time allotted to human kind.

While the Bible warns us that life is short and full of trouble, there is cultivated in us by the Scriptures a wholesome appreciation of the benefits of living, a healthy, natural desire for the blessings which life has to give. There is none of that morbid and sickly skepticism which we meet with today, off moral soundings, the religious sanctions of virtue cast off by unbelief, questioning itself and the world whether life after all is worth living. On the contrary, the Bible makes promise of long life as one of the most excellent of the gifts of God, the reward of obedience to law, the natural crown of virtue. Its warning that life is short only impels us to do with our might whatsoever our hands find to do, working while the day is with us, since the night cometh when no man can work, and thus to make our short life long with good deeds. Its warning that life is full of trouble, vexation, and disappointment, aims to deepen within us the feeling of dependence on God, that we may cast our care and trouble upon Him, so that when heart and flesh fail us, God may become the strength of our heart and our portion forever. Long life then used aright is good and declared to be good, by holy writ. "Because he hath set his love upon me," says God, "therefore with long life will I satisfy him;" and the only promise contained in the Decalogue is the promise of long life: "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

Those promises of God, with all the fullness of blessing that comes with them to the righteous, are very rarely fulfilled with that completeness with which they have blessed the mother in Israel whose memory we honor today. Long life, indeed, was hers. She was born in November, 1783, not many yards from the spot where we are now gathered, in the Ennis house on Pelham Street. That was more than 102 years ago. It was the year that brought to a close the Revolutionary war. The news of peace had come in April of that year, and Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the father of her future husband, had, on the month previous to her birth, received permission from Congress to return from South Carolina to his home in Rhode Island. He was already here in November of that year, receiving addresses of thanks from Newport and Providence, and from East Greenwich and Coventry in his native county.

How long ago that was! Napoleon Bonaparte was a boy at school, and William Pitt, prime minister of England at twenty-four years of age, was just beginning his career in the English Parliament.

Some idea of the length of time spanned by the years of her life may be gained when we remember that many events now regarded as far-away history have taken place since she saw the light. She was born three years before the trial of Warren Hastings; eleven years before Napoleon Bonaparte was made a captain of artillery; twenty-three years before the death of Mr. Pitt; thirty-three years before the Battle of Waterloo; thirty-seven years before the death of George III; forty-seven years before the death of George IV; and when Victoria began to reign, then only eighteen years of age, our deceased friend had already lived fifty-four years.

Or, we may gain an idea of her great age by thinking of the wonderful changes that have taken place since she reached three score years and ten. Since she reached that allotted period of ordinary life, three of the most remarkable wars in the history of the world have come and gone;—England and France against Russia, France against Prussia, and North against South in our own country. Our Civil War lives only in history, many of its leaders dead, while forests of trees have grown up on the entrenchments where men fought, and the open field was strewn with dead. Since this servant of Christ was three score years of age, the Empire of Napoleon III. has risen and vanished as a morning cloud; while men have been born, grown to manhood, attained fame in the arts and in the professions, and passed into the life beyond.

And this long life of hers was well spent; so well, indeed, that her faculties were bright and active to the last. Possessing good mental gifts by nature, of quick and studious intellectual tendencies, she kept her mind busy by the constant reading of the best literature of her day, so that, being sustained by wonderful physical health and vitality, there was nothing seen in her of that loss of intellectual power so often witnessed in those far less advanced in age than herself. At the age of one hundred her conversation was clear, rapid, and forcible, filled with bright reminiscence of the past or with shrewd comment on all that was passing in the world. It is difficult to suppose that many instances could be found of such intelligence and mental strength in one so old.

And as this life neared its close, one in looking upon it could but be impressed with the amount of happiness which is thus seen to be possible to human existence—the domestic joy, the repose of faith, the days filled with usefulness. One would fain quote the writer of the Book of Proverbs when he sums up the life and character of a good wife and mother: "Who can find a virtuous woman, for her price is far above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, for she will do him good not evil all the days of her life. She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands. Her husband is known in the gates where he sitteth among the elders of the land. Strength and honor are her clothing and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed."

The end of such a life of usefulness, and peace, and domestic comfort, the fitting peaceful end of this rounded term of years can scarcely be regarded as an occasion of mourning. When the young die, we mourn, for it is like tearing unripe fruit from the bough; but the death of the old, falling asleep at the end of life's day, simply because it is night and weariness has come, this is like the mellow fruit of autumn falling to mother earth of its own ripeness; and, in the case of the believing, faithful Christian, death is even greater cause than this for rejoicing, for it is the triumphant entrance upon a larger, worthier, holier life, and death is no longer death, but the beginning of blessed immortality. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord,—who rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

This religious hope, this confidence in God, and love of Christ, must be added to intellectual and domestic traits in order to a complete conception of the character of her whose memory we honor today. For underneath all, and behind all, as if giving it body and life, was her religious faith, which seems never to have wavered. She joined the church in East Greenwich under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Rich, at about the age of twenty years, near the time of her marriage, and in 1829, when removing to the Island with her husband, became a member of this church, and has thus been a member of it nearly fifty years.

During all her life she was a consistent christian woman, strong in her opinions concerning the faith once delivered to the saints not easily veering to the right hand or the left under stress of weather from the pressure of modern unbelief, or new forms of religious faith. Not tossed to and fro and carried about by every wind of doctrine, she had taken to heart the injunction of a great christian master: "As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in Him, rooted and built up in Him and established in the faith, as ye have been taught. Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ."

It was my privilege to know something of the strength of her religious faith, and of her calmness and repose of mind in view of approaching death. While she was not impatient that the summons of the Master was so long delayed, it is a question whether she re-

her earthly pilgrimage as altogether an unmixed blessing, counted, I mean, as a mere earthly comfort. She had come to wish long since that she might be delivered from the boundage of the flesh, and depart and be with Christ. Still she was resigned to the Lord's will should he call soon or late for her. I shall not soon forget the earnestness and sincerity of spirit with which she repeated to me only a few weeks ago, the words of Job, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come; then shalt I go the way of all the earth." Ready to stay if God so willed it; ready to go so soon as He called; she was like one who stands dressed at the door ready at any instant to leave the house when the carriage shall call. And at last the chariot came; and she was ready; quietly, without fear, without either haste or reluctance, without agitation of any kind, she passed into the better land; passed on, out of the long earthly pilgrimage into that longer day, the day without end; for there shall be no night there, and they need no candle, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light and they shall reign forever and ever.

Real Estate Sales.

Mrs. Henrietta Lieber has sold an acre of land on Wolcot avenue, Jamestown, to Arthur B. Emmons for $2250.

Maurice Z. Lester has sold 2500 square feet of land with buildings on Third and Bridge streets to John Anderson for $2800.

William DeBlois has sold his right, title and interest in the estate corner of Bellevue avenue and Prospect Hill street, to H. D. DeBlois, for $1, etc.

Michael F. Shea has sold 7844 square feet of land with buildings on Burnside avenue to John B. DeBlois for $1, etc.

The Bigelow estate on Pine and Second streets was sold Monday by Thomas Burlingham to Charles Fairchild for $2350. The estate measures 100 by 54 feet. Mr. Burlingham also sold for the heirs of John Eagan a house and 1708 feet of land on Dennison street for $1525 to Margaret J. Foy; a house and 1055 feet of land on Bachelder's court to Thomas Garritt for $1025; a house and 1812 feet of land on the same court for $1025 to John Eagan; lot No. 1 on McAllister's court, containing 2057 feet to Michael Adams for $349 69; lot No. 2 same court and same size, to Philip Denning at the same price; lot No. 3, 1999 feet, to Michael Adams for $100 99 and lot No 4, 1913 feet to Philip Denning for $210 43.

Mrs. Charles Wheeler of Philadelphia has sold her cottage on the corner of Channing avenue and Bath road, together with the furniture and about 20,000 square feet of land to Daniel Sargent of Boston for $1, etc.

John N. A. Griswold has sold about 4200 square feet of land with buildings, on Spring street to Maurice Z. Lester for $6300.

The Ocean Highland Company have sold through Daniel Watson about one-half acre of land on Ocean avenue, Jamestown, to Dr. R. E. Griffith of Philadelphia for $900.

A Sad Drowning Accident.

About 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Nathan T. Webster, a son of Benjamin A. Webster, and Michael Maloney, an employe at Irving M. Barker's went to Paradise Reservoir, near the second beach for an hour's skate. When 9 o'clock came and his boy had not returned, Mr. Webster went in search. After making a careful survey of the pond and seeing nothing of the boys he went on to the ice. After a brief search he found his boy's cap floating in an airhole near the pumping station.

This was a startling solution to his boys absence, and the grief-stricken father remained for hours trying to find the body. The Maloney boy's cap was found but he could not reach the unfortunate lads, both of whom he felt sure must be on the bottom. In the morning the neighbors, having been apprised of the accident, went to his assistance and finally succeeded in recovering both bodies. Medical examiner Turner was called, but decided no inquest was necessary.

The boys were aged about 12 and 15 years respectively. The Maloney boy was taken from the Children's Home in this city by Mr. Barker about four years ago.

Firemen's Relief Association.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Firemen's Relief Association the Secretary's report showed a total membership of 103 of whom only three had received relief during the year. Treasurer Bowler's report made a most excellent showing, there being a balance on hand of $2,747.24. The net receipts from the ball given in the skating rink last year were $300.35.

Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—John E. Lake.
Vice President—Charles A. Easton.
Secretary—Henry H. Tilley.
Treasurer—Thomas S. Bowler.

An Annual Clearing Sale.

The Bee Hive will begin its annual February sale on Monday morning next with inducements unprecedented by any of its previous announcements. The prices of its immense stock are marked down to come within the reach of all. Read what the proprietors of this establishment say in another column.

Caroline Talbot, a prominent minister of the Friends' society of Ohio, will be in this city and hold gospel meetings next week. Tomorrow afternoon she will speak at the Thames Street M. E. Church, and in the evening at the Friends Meeting House. Next week she will hold evening meetings at the

Unity Club.

Our local literary club keeps to the front in its Home Course of lectures. Last Tuesday evening, Dr. C. B. Johnson of Providence, a gentleman who has had exceptional opportunities of studying astronomy by his having access to the very fine telescope in use at Mr. Seagraves' private observatory in Providence, lectured on "The Solar System and Beyond." On Saturday 23d inst. an extra Home lecture evening takes place, when Dr. Frank W. Taussig, Lecturer on Political Economy in Harvard University, Cambridge, will address the meeting on "Taxation by Import Duties" Dr. Taussig is an able writer, and a well known advocate of Free Trade Principles, and we commend the fair spirit shown by the conductors of the Unity Club in thus giving their members the opportunity of hearing the opposite side of the question to that which was powerfully advocated before them, some time ago by Senator Aldrich from a Protectionist point of view. Our own sympathies are, as is well known, thoroughly in favor of a protectionist policy, but we will always be ready to consider the argument on the other side. We trust the business men of the city to whom this question of political economy is an all-important one, will not neglect this opportunity of obtaining information.

A Pleasant Surprise.

When Captain John E. Lake, the late popular foreman of Truck No. 1 and newly elected second assistant engineer of the fire department, called at the quarters of his old company on Friday evening of last week he was somewhat surprised to find so many of the boys "at home," but supposing they were to have a meeting gave it no further attention until he noticed that while he was being engaged in conversation with his successor, Captain Benj. F. Tanner, most of the assembly had repaired to the hall above. Even then it did not occur to him that he might be the object of so large a gathering; so when Captain Tanner took from its place of concealment a handsome picture entitled "In Safe Quarters," and in a pleasing address tendered it to him in behalf of his late command, as a slight token of their high esteem and sincere regard he was taken completely by surprise. He soon rallied however and made a feeling and appropriate reply.

A very picturesque Queen Anne cottage for Mrs. A. C. Holmes, has lately been built on Bellevue avenue, near the corner of Narragansett avenue, by L. D. Kelley. It is of two stories, 56x38 feet, has a tower, piazza, two loggias, fancy gables, finished in mason work by Peter Knowe who has charge of whole mason work; fancy cut shingles and carving over piazza and windows, dormer windows with balustrade. Within is a furnace, range and many other modern conveniences. Beautiful stair case, fancy leaded, Cathedral plate glass windows. Finished with Ash, Cherry and White wood, to cost about $9000. The barn is enlarged and has a conservatory for flowers in the south end.

Messrs. Wilcox & Barlow, the cash grocers and confectioners at 145 Thames street, have met with most gratifying success since the establishment of their business. Good goods at low prices, prompt and gentlemanly attention and judicious advertising have won them an enviable position in the trade and make each year better than the last. Their weekly announcement in these columns will be found interesting reading.

The members of the Merchants Club entertained their wives and lady friends at their elegant apartments in the Gas Light Block Wednesday evening with music and refreshments. It was the first of a series of weekly socials which the members propose to share with the ladies during the remainder of the winter. About forty were present and a thoroughly good time was enjoyed.

The three masted schooner Allen Green of Providence, which went ashore on Point Judith during the gale of the 9th instant, was successfully hauled off and brought into this harbor Thursday morning. Except from a bad break in her bottom she is in excellent condition and will be taken to Providence for repairs as soon as possible.

Past Dept. Commander Andrew K. McMahon, Adjutant John Y. Hudson, and Comrades C. B. Mason, C. E. Harvy, Edwin H. Tilley and Arthur R. Tuell attended the annual encampment of the Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R., at Arnold Post Hall, Providence, Thursday, as delegates from Charles E. Lawton Post No. 5 of this city.

Mr. Seth Cleveland left his residence on Clarke street Monday morning to pay a visit to Mr. Daniel Cook on Park and Gould streets. While on the way he was stricken with sudden helplessness and had to be removed to his home where he has since remained with little improvement.

Hon. William P. Sheffield, of Newport, will deliver the address before the New England Society in New York early in February. His subject will be "The Courage and Endurance of the New Englanders as illustrated in their His-

CITY COUNCIL.

Special Meeting—The City's Budget—Routine Business.

There was a special meeting of the City Council Tuesday evening. All the members of both branches were in their seats. His Honor Mayor Powel presided in the Board of Aldermen and President Waters in the Common Council.

The following communication from His Honor the Mayor was read and received:

To the Honorable City Council—Gentlemen:

I would call your attention to the fact that on Jan. 14, Lieutenant Col. Geo. H. Elliott, U. S. Corps of Engineers, called at my office and informed me that all the necessary and preliminary steps, actions and recommendations had been taken in the U. S. Senate and by the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army, relative to placing "Fort Greene" in the care and custody of the city of Newport, R. I., during the pleasure of the secretary of war, and that the only steps now necessary to have said Fort Green so placed in the care and custody of this city is to procure the final passage of a bill to that end in the U. S. Senate.

I would ask for instructions from you as to what course is to be pursued in this matter, for I am not informed as to what action has ever been had in this matter by Council, if any, nor as to what state of repair said Fort Greene may be in, or what amount of money it might, or would, cost the city to repair or maintain it, or whether it is the pleasure of the City Council to authorize any action in the matter at all, as the concession to the city is for an indefinite time, and under uncertain conditions if made.

On recommendation of the committee on Gas and Lamps resolutions were passed authorizing contracts with the Newport Gas Light Company, for gas; the Globe Light Company, for naphth, and the Newport Illuminating Company for electric lights. Accompanying the committee's report were the bids of various electric light companies, but those of the company at present holding the plant, being the lowest, were accepted for one year at 83 cents per light per night. This company offered to contract for three years at 60 cents per light per night and replace all wooden poles with iron ones, but it was thought inexpedient to contract beyond the one year.

The bonds of City Treasurer David M. Coggeshall, City Clerk W. G. Stevens and Probate Clerk Alex. N. Barker were read and approved.

An ordinance, authorizing the Board of Health to expend in the performance of its duties moneys not exceeding $1000 in any municipal year, was adopted, and a resolution, authorizing the rental of a suitable office at $200 was passed.

The committee on City Property were authorized to provide the police station with certain furniture at a cost not to exceed $50.

The report of the committee on City Property, recommending the purchase of an ambulance and the building of a two-story addition to the police station, was read and received, and a resolution authorizing the same passed the Board of Aldermen but was tabled in the Common Council.

The tax collector was directed to provide a bond with two good and sufficient sureties for $35,000.

The quarterly report of the Finance committee was read and received and on its recommendation the bid of the Union National Bank for the city's deposits was accepted.

Certain amendments made to the police ordinance, are published in another column of this paper.

After some little discussion in the Board of Aldermen, it was voted to give the contract for the removal of street garbage to the same parties that had it last year at $200 per month.

The Finance committee, in making up the budget for the year had, as usual, found it necessary to cut down certain departments and the Highway committee who had asked for $115,000 were allowed only $56,000, $12,000 of which was set aside for sewers. This provoked considerable feeling, and when the ordinance was read in the Board of Aldermen, it was voted that before any action was taken upon it the Common Council be invited to meet them in grand committee for an informal discussion of its merits. This was accepted and after Alderman Newton, as chairman of the committee on Streets and Highways, had given an intelligent account of the situation as regarded his department, Chairman Alderman Peckham and Councilman Read of the Finance committee explained the circumstances which made so great a reduction in this particular department unavoidable. The matter was then open for general talk, and though all seemed of the opinion that $100,000 would be little enough for the highways, Councilmen Sullivan and Bliss were the only ones who recommended the taking off from other departments to build up the deficiency in this. After the two boards separated Alderman Newton sought the advice of the City Solicitor as to whether there was any way for his department to get more money without interfering with the other departments, and it was decided that the difference between $13,000, the amount raised by the extra five cents on each one hundred dollars, and the $19,000 given in the budget to the sinking fund, might be transferred to the appropriation for streets and highways. The ordinance was then amended so as to give the highway department $62,000, with only $6000 set aside for sewers, and it was so adopted. The appropriations amount to $302,258.26, which, after deducting $14,123.43, the balance now in the city treasury, requires $288,-

dinance, which is published in full in another column, imposes a tax of $10.50 on every $1000 of the ratable property of the city.

The petition of John Maloy for relief for permanent injuries sustained while in the city's employ, and an accompanying petition from I. W. Sherman and others, asking that it be granted, were referred to the overseers of the poor. The petitions of James McLeish and others, that Wilbur avenue be macadamized and provided with street lamps, were referred to appropriate committees. The petitions of LeRoy King and others, for improvements to Berkeley avenue, and of Lewis L. Simmons and others, that Warner street, between Spruce street and Malbone road, be suitably repaired, were received and referred to the committee on Streets and Highways.

In joint convention the following members of the fire department were elected to fill vacancies:—Benjamin F. Tanner, foreman, Edward T. Bosworth, assistant, and Frank S. Packard, ladder man of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; John W. Vayro, hoseman of Engine Company No. 7, and Ray Wilson, hoseman of Engine Company No. 1. Francis P. Lynch was elected clerk of the highway committee and William B. Knight city weigher.

In the board of aldermen, Mayor Powel nominated the following additional special police: William O. King, William H. Ackers, Allen M. Weaver, John Gash, Jr., Frank Hogan, A. K. McMahon, Josiah S. Bliss, John H. Jordan, Perry W. Dawley and John W. Tayer.

One wagon license was granted. Armand Pinard was given a tavern license on Bellevue avenue, the application of W. A. Barker & Co., for license, was ordered published, and Charles C. Stevens and Walter Sherman were appointed auctioneers. The Mayor was authorized to grant licenses to teams engaged in collecting garbage.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. J. B. F. Smith has been in New York this week.

The board of Tax Assessors have organized with Mr. John J. Peckham as chairman.

Henry Clews, the New York banker, has rented "The Rocks" near Bailey's Beach for next season.

Silas Dickerson and family have gone to Jacksonville, Fla., for the remainder of the winter.

Capt. Hayward, U. S. N., who recently died in Egypt, was at the torpedo station here during 1884.

Captain John E. Lake was elected president of the Firemen's Relief Association for the seventh time Monday evening.

B. Hammett Seabury, of Springfield, Mass., has been in town this week, the guest of his father, Hon. T. Mumford Seabury.

Dr. H. R. Storer gave a most interesting and instructive discourse on "The Hygiene of the Schoolroom" at the Newport Hospital last Saturday afternoon.

The Newport members of Gov. Wetmore's staff, Cols. Melville Bull, W. P. Sheffield, Jr., and F. G. Harris, were in attendance at the First Light Infantry fair in Providence, Monday evening.

Armand Pinard has rented of Mrs. D. C. Pell her cottage at the corner Bellevue avenue and Redford street and will conduct the place as a first-class hotel during the coming season.

Mr. Henry S. Bryer was the lucky guesser of the beans at Wilcox & Barlow's and received the elegant smoking set offered as a prize. Mr. Bryer's guess was 1086, and the number of beans was 1076.

Mrs. Allyn, corresponding secretary of the R. I. W. C. T. U., and Miss Carpenter, of Providence, are in the city doing missionary work. They will hold afternoon meetings at the rooms of Young Men's Christian Association next week.

The choir and Sabbath School of the Shiloh Baptist church will give a concert and exhibition at Odd Fellows Hall next Thursday evening for the benefit of the church. Prof. F. A. Fredericks will preside at the piano. After the exercises refreshments will be served to all who wish.

Mr. S. Jacob leaves town to night en route for Quebec to fulfil his contract with the World's Museum Company of Boston for a live white whale to be delivered at that company's tanks on or before March 1st, next. Mrs Jacob will accompany him as far as New York.

In getting under way the other day Cutter Dexter fouled the Pilgrim at the Old Colony docks doing some $400 damage. Captains Geo. R. Sheer and G. L. Sheppard, U. S. R. M., were here Thursday making an official inquiry into the causes of the accident, but it is not believed any one will be seriously censured.

Poetry.

The Prayer Seeker.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Along the aisle where prayer was made
A woman, all in black arrayed,
Close-veiled, between the kneeling host,
With gliding motion of a ghost,
Passed to the desk and laid thereon
A scroll which bore these words alone—
"Pray for me!"

Back from the place of worshipping
She glided like a guilty thing,
The rustle of her draperies, stirred
By hurrying feet, alone was heard;
While, full of awe, the preacher read,
As out into the dark she sped:
"Pray for me!"

Back to the night from whence she came,
To unimagined grief or shame!
Across the threshold of that door
None knew the burden that she bore;
Alone she left the writ in scroll,
The legend of a troubled soul—
Pray for me!

Glide on, poor ghost of woe or sin!
Thou leav'st a common need within;
Each bears like thee some nameless weight,
Some misery inarticulate,
Some secret sin, some shrouded dread,
Some household sorrow all unsaid.
Pray for us.

Pass on! The type of all thou art,
Sweet witness to the common heart!
With face in veil and seal on lip,
In mute and strange companionship,
Like thee we wander to and fro,
Dumbly imploring as we go:
Pray for us!

Ah, who shall pray, since he who pleads
Our want perchance hath greater needs?
Yet they who make their loss the gain
Of others shall not ask in vain.
And heaven bends low to hear the prayer
Of love from lips of self-despair;
Pray for us!

In vain remorse and fear and hate,
Beat with bruised hands against a fate
Whose walls of iron only move,
And open to the touch of love.
He only feels his burden fall
Who, taught by suffering, pities all.
Pray for us!

He prayeth best who leaves unguessed
The mystery of another's breast,
Why cheeks grow pale, why eyes o'erflow,
Or heads are white, thou need'st not know.
Enough to note by many a sign
That every heart hath needs like thine.
Pray for us!

Only a Little While.

Only a little while I'm staying,
Till I've finished my measure of ill.
Only a little while I'm staying,
Till I've suffered his righteous will.

Only a little while I'm waiting,
Till death shall have lost its fear.
Only a little while I'm waiting,
Till heaven has become more clear.

Only a little while I'm staying,
Till the boatmen ferry me o'er.
Only a little while I'm staying,
Till I sail for the evergreen shore.

Only a little while I'm waiting,
For the signal from the skies.
Only a little while I'm waiting,
For the glorious Sun to rise.

Only a little while I'm staying,
Till earth shall lose its control.
Only a little while I'm staying,
Till heaven shall fill all my soul.

Only a little while I'm waiting,
Till my earthly race is run.
Only a little while I'm waiting,
Till my heavenly home is done.

Only a little while I'm staying,
Till the Master shall bid me come.
Only a little while I'm staying,
Till the blessed ones welcome me home.

Selected Tale.

DOCTOR PORTLOCK.

One pleasant morning, in the spring of ten years ago, and when trousers were worn wide at the bottom, Mr. Horace Portlock left his lodgings on Washington square to call on his friend, Mr. Minor, of Gramercy Park. Mr. Portlock strolled slowly up Fifth avenue and looked enviously after the young club bucks leaving their chambers at the Beverick to go to breakfast at the Union or Delmonico's. He had broken his night's fast on the roll and coffee furnished as an extra by his landlady; for Mr. Portlock was neither the son of a rich man nor the heir of an opulent deceased aunt. That he felt that either character would become him uncommonly well, aggravated Mr. Portlock's discontent with his own lot of a young man with his fortune to make and no visible way of making it. It was small consolation to reflect that his starved purse was the inevitable result of owning a grandfather who had lived like a gentleman, for Mr. Portlock was a handsome, spirited youth, with costly tastes and an aversion to small economies and continuous labor, and his old ramshackle house at Newport, full of lumbering mahogany and cracked family portraits, could neither be cut up into the garments of fashion nor sliced into cold fowl and champagne. Strong reasons for gloom were not wanting this very morning, in truth, a scoundrel of a tailor having been disgustingly pressing and the landlady having sent up her bill for the fourth time. For something like six months Mr. Portlock had been in the city, looking about vaguely for means to better his condition and enjoying meanwhile such tid bits of dinners and dances as his fashionable friends threw out to him.

There had been plenty of these, for Mr. Portlock had a large acquaintance in good society. In the first place his was the best set at Yale and he met many unexceptionable people abroad—where he stayed as long as his money lasted. But an open door is helpful only where one has the power to pass through. Even with the best introduced of men tradesmen may lose patience, and what do I profit by Jones' invitation to come down for a week's shooting if I can't scrape up money enough to pay railroad fare? Mr. Portlock was wondering ruefully as he walked where he could find credit now, and was tempted for a moment to desperate and tragic resolutions. But the morning was so crisp and genial, the nurse maids so fresh and pretty in their white caps, the curled darlings of wealth so winsome as they disported around him, and, moreover, his new gloves such perfection of fit, that Mr. Portlock, who was naturally of a cheerful and susceptible disposition, plucked up courage and went on his way in very good spirits.

He was going over to help his friend the doctor, a man of about his own age, with brilliant prospects, (his father was just retiring from a high, select practice), on some anatomical drawings, for which Horace had a knack. It was the nature of this young fellow to be spending time doing somebody else a favor that were much better devoted to his own concerns.

As Mr. Portlock was just turning the corner of Eighteenth street, however, he was conscious of a loud hail. A splendid and imposing youth, whom Horace recognized as his friend Tibbitts, old Shadrack Tibbitts' son, had drawn his gleaming dog cart sharply up beside the curb, and was engaging Mr. Portlock's attention by vigorous flourishes of his whip. So Horace went over and shook hands and Mr. Tibbitts begged the favor of his company at breakfast. Yes, Horace would come to his club, at noon, if the doctor let him off in time.

"Oh, hang it," roars young Crœsus, politely, "shake him at the quarter, and I say, old fel, I'll send my fellow over then with the cab to fetch you, and save time," and touching his mare's ears lightly with his lash Mr. Tibbitts howled off to the admiration of the whole neighborhood.

Dr. Minor was out, but a note asked Mr. Portlock to wait, as the doctor had only to dispatch a sudden call. Very contentedly Horace settled himself to a book. It was an absorbing volume and the reader didn't know how long the doctor stayed away. He was roused by the sound of wheels outside, and found it already time to go to Mr. Tibbitts's breakfast. That must be Mr. Tibbitt's cab now, so scribbling a line to the doctor telling him his destination, Mr. Portlock took up his hat, gloves and cane and hastened to the door. The coachman on the box of a rich-looking coupe touched his hat.

"Di've been sint for yez, sir, in a hurry," said he. "Will yez come roight along doother?"

"Yes, it's all right," said Horace, from inside the cab, whither he had already sprung, and not hearing the man's last words. "Confounded neat rig, this," he thought with a touch of envy. "Well we can't all have stock operators for fathers," and then he drew on his gloves and arranged himself to enjoy the borrowed luxury to the best advantages as the carriage whirled swiftly on.

"Hello! What new club's this?" Horace asked himself, as he stopped before a large house on Madison avenue. "Rather an out-of-the-way locality, it strikes me," and without more ado he sprang out and ran lightly up the steps. The door, heavy and carved, was opened by a fat butler in a dress coat, who, without inquiry, ushered Horace into a darkened room on one side. Before the visitor had time to meditate upon the eccentric arrangements of this club house, a woman came hurriedly in, with outstretched hand.

"I am so thankful Thomas found you in," said she. "My aunt is so impatient, and you know fretting makes her worse."

It was a soft little hand and a sweet little voice and after Mr. Portlock had recovered from the shock of this greeting he found himself ardently wishing he was what he seemed to be. The natural blunder he had made was clear to him now. If he had only stopped to question that stupid Irishman! Doctors were being sent for, of course, every hour in the day. He ought to have remembered that. Come to think, the situation was awkward—very awkward It would take time to explain the full extent of his ridiculous folly. Then the inspiration flashed upon him—why not carry out the part? Surely he could play the part of a doctor for this once, quiet the sick woman, and get out of a preposterous scrape. And what a story for the breakfast! Releasing, therefore, the lady's hand, which he had held throughout these swift cogitations, he said, in his friendliest tone:

"I am not Doctor Minor, madam, but a friend of his—ahem!—Doctor Portlock. Doctor Minor is out of town.—He placed his patients in my charge until he returns to-morrow. Understanding this to be an urgent case I have taken the liberty to come in Dr. Minor's place."

At his first words the lady had drawn back in surprise. Then she opened the blinds of the window and examined our young scapegrace critically. He saw she was young, with soft, dark eyes and a mass of light, fluffy hair; just the sort of an owner for that hand and that voice. Her inspection seemed to be satisfactory, for she said:

"You are very good. If you have Doctor Minor's confidence no doubt you will have my aunt's—Miss Culpepper's. I may tell you that her malady is of a nervous character and seems to be obscure. She is apt to be very cross and abrupt, and you won't be offended at anything she says, please. And, oh! I must tell you that she has had three other doctors here already this morning and really talked very impolitely to them. I'm almost afraid to tell you that she has ordered all out of the house, but they say that's a symptom of her trouble and are in the library now, in consultation. Perhaps you would like to meet them before going up."

Mr. Portlock shivered at this thoughtful suggestion. "Perhaps," he faltered, "I had better leave the case in their hands. The etiquette of the profession is very strict on such occasions. Yes, I'm sure I had better say good morning," and Mr. Portlock reached for his hat with undignified alacrity.

"Oh, pray, don't go!" cried the young lady, imploringly. "I'm sure you won't let anything of that kind stand in the way of my aunt's recovery. Oh, doctor, don't leave me. You needn't fear the others, I'm sure, and indeed, they're quarreling fearfully—that is, I mean my aunt is—with all of us, and we don't know what to do," and she held her little hand beseechingly on his arm.

Mr. Portlock laid down his hat. No, he would not leave her just now. This was certainly a lovely creature. As for the old cat, her aunt, and those squabbling sawbones—pshaw! It was a mere farce. Mr. Portlock took the young lady's hand with great tenderness, and said he would look at the case at once.

The patient reclined on a lounge in a richly-furnished room on the second floor. She half rose when her last attendant was ushered in and looked at him sharply with her glittering eyes. She was a stout little woman, and her face was full, but leaden and blotched. Her movements were vigorous for a sick woman, and she had a truculent and obstinate expression.

"Well, sir," she began coldly, "and who are you?"

"Dr. Portlock, ma'am. Dr. Minor is out of town and I came in his place."

"That's it," exclaimed the lady, peevishly, "I'm of so little importance that any druggist would volunteer to treat me if he got a chance. You have taken a liberty, young man."

"I will take another then—the liberty of wishing you good day," retorted the doctor smartly, marching toward the door.

"Heyday! What's that? Come back, sir! How dare you leave me before I tell you to go? I like your independence, sir, and want you to stay. You know I'm a crusty old woman who says and does what she pleases. Now, what's the matter with me?"

Dr. Portlock drew a chair severely beside the lounge and felt Miss Culpepper's pulse with a profoundly professional air. Then he ordered her tongue out with a sudden ferocity that startled the poor woman. Meanwhile he was looking furtively about him. He noticed an untouched bowl of gruel on the table.

"Have you a good appetite?" he asked tentatively.

"Of course I have," said the old lady angrily, "and that's it. I'm ravenous, and those other fools say I must take nothing heating. Heating, indeed!—They tell me meat and wine are stimulating, but I'll take no more beef tea if I starve. Why should the tone of my system be lowered, I'd like to know?"

Her new physician leaned back in his chair, joined his finger-tips delicately across his stomach and contemplated Miss Culpepper attentively.

"Madam," said he, solemnly, "I'm amazed at what you tell me. Your bodily health is perfect, except as it is sporadically affected by the effect of external impressions on your singularly acute organization—that is all. Eat and drink what you choose—in moderation. Go out—walk—amuse yourself; don't read or be alone; play whist for a little money, just to rouse and rest yourself after exercise. Your ailments are of a nature that can be reached only by secondary agents, and though you need constant direction as to treatment, the laws of it are very simple."

"Doctor," cried the old woman, "you enchant me! Can I have something now?"

"Certainly," said her precious adviser, composedly; "a tender-boiled chicken, a nice croquette, a trifle of salad, perhaps a cream tart, and a glass—just one—of really dry champagne, would do nicely."

The old woman rang her hand-bell violently. "Catherine, you hear," she cried eagerly to the maid, "chicken, rice, croquettes, salad, a bottle of champagne. Bring the wine now. Doctor you must drink with me to my recovery."

Miss Culpepper was at once in great spirits, and was most affable to her medical adviser, who in turn told her all the latest stories of a society in which she had a warm interest. The young scamp knew everybody worth knowing she found, and valued him in proportion. And when at last he told her a particular piquant morsel of scandal that had not got into the papers about her girlhood's dearest friend, the wicked old woman waddled over to her secretary and drew out a check for $500.

"That's your retaining fee. Such men as you are always in want of money.—You must come and see me twice a day."

"But I must confess to you, Miss Culpepper," says Scallawag, hanging his head, "that I am not yet admitted to practice."

"All the better," cries the old lady delighted. "Why, boy, you have a genius for diagnosis. Go ahead with your studies and come to see me just the same. You do me more good than twenty diplomas, and if I choose to employ you it is nobody's business but my own."

* * * * * * *

Two years afterwards the College of Physicians and Surgeons graduated Horace with, I fear, small credit to himself. Acting on the idea the old lady unconsciously suggested, he entered in the spring term of the college the day after that remarkable first call, and studied as hard as his constitutional infirmities and social obligations allowed. The old lady's untiring fancy supplied him with a magnificent income.

He fell into good practice as soon as he got his diploma, and though a universal favorite with the ladies, married Miss Kate Barrington, Miss Culpepper's neice and heiress, the very next year. Today his income has climbed up into five figures and his connection is among the very best people only.

Miss Culpepper still lives. That astounding prescription did not finish her. For it happened that the self-willed, voracious old woman's troubles began in a fit of indigestion after a gluttonous dinner. The doctors cured that by starvation, but upset it by spoiling her temper. With the satisfaction of spoiling her bad humor, her hunger disappeared, though she still pays Horace a large salary to keep her well by amusing her.

Written After an Unsuccessful Suit.

A woman never forgets her lovers. Ever and anon she recalls them in a sweet, sad dream, and she counts them as a nun counts her beads in her devotions. But a man forgets. He don't care much. A woman at sixty is always serious and sensible, and if left a widow she lives true to her memories and comfort herself with her children and grandchildren. But a widower of three score years is the bigest fool upon earth. There ought to be a reformatory prison for boys under sixteen and widowers over sixty. An old widower will put crape on his hat and dye on his beard and start out on a matrimonial skirmish in two or three months after the funeral.—[Berlin (Ont.) News.

Information for Navigators.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice, that on or about Feb. 1st, a whistling buoy, painted red, will be moored in about eight fathoms of water off Point Judith. Also, that on or about the same date the buoy on Southwest Ledge, off Block Island, will be removed, and a whistling buoy, marked with red and black horizontal stripes, moored there instead. Also, that on or about the same date the whistling buoy, marking the rocky ledge which projects from the north point of Block Island, will be removed, and a black bell buoy moored there instead.

Why Women Should Whistle.

Black—They tell me your wife is quite a whistler.

White—She is. Whistles most of the time.

B—And you allow it? Don't it annoy you?

W—It don't annoy me, and as for allowing it, I encourage it.

B—Why?

W—Because a woman can't whistle and talk at the same time.—[Boston Courier.

Not Ashamed of His Art.

Entering the asylum for inebriates, he asked:

"Do you treat drunkards here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'm one. Where's yer bar?"
—[Chicago News.

According to the New York Commercial Enquirer, a company of fruit growers has been formed in California, with a capital of $250,000, to carry on the business of shipping fruit to the eastern markets. They expect to run fruit trains daily from Sacramento, made up of cars for the principal points of distribution in the Eastern and Middle States, and by putting them through on passenger train time to supply at the metropolis in good condition and at reasonable prices the vast quantity of fruit that now goes to waste in California for lack of some such system for utilization.

The directors of the American Institute of Instruction, in session at Boston, Saturday, Jan. 2d, decided upon Bar Harbor, Me., as the place at which next summer's meeting will be held, July 6 to 9, inclusive. It was voted to invite Hon. William Crocket, Chief Superintendent of Schools in New Brunswick, and the teachers in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to unite with the institute at the summer meeting. After the close of the meeting, the directors partook of the customary annual dinner at the Crawford House.

New Jersey still has a law on her statute books which reads as follows: "That all women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, who shall after this act impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, cosmetics, washes, paints, artificial teeth, false hair, or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors."

What's a School?

BY HENRY WRIGHT CLARKE.

A school is not a place to laugh and play;
No place to feel our precious time away;
No crib or cradle, in which to take our ease;
No carnival, where all may do just what they please;
But 'tis the place for every boy to do the best he can,
To make himself an honest, upright, cultured man.

A school's no place for girls to chirk, and flirt;
No place for throwing scandal-mud and dirt;
No place for sour faces, turned-up noses—disordered looks;
No place to waste life's fleeting hours a-dawdling over books,—
But 'tis the place for every Colin, Susan, Sadie,
To make herself a loving, lovable, accomplished lady.

Then let us make the school just what it ought to be,—
A pleasant place—where one and all alike agree
To work with a will, with a purpose and a plan
To get the most for our toil, and the best that we can,—
Soul-jewels, whose lustre can never tarnish or depart—
Useful knowledge in the head, and loving-kindness in the heart.

The Podunck Society Meeting.

BY "A COUNTRY PARSON."

The regular Society meeting of Podunck church was called for Monday evening. This was an annual meeting, at which time the business of the church for the year was transacted. It was quite often the case that the attendance was miserably small; hardly a quorum present for the legal administration of the usual business. Podunck Society, like many others, in ordinary times allowed its matters to go on without much interference But an extraordinary occasion had arrived and the Society was well represented. Deacon Joel was there from the "hill" and Uncle Daniel from the "street." The people from the "buttermuts" were all on hand, led by the colonel, who kept rubbing his gray head, as if uneasy. Deacon Noah Higgins must not be forgotten. He was the pillar of the church. To-night he appeared to hold a secret, which he're arded as personal property.

The Rev. John Morehouse was "stated supply," an ecclesiastical position never contemplated by the polity of any church. Because of the hardness of people's hearts it has been allowed, resulting in brief pastorates and church quarrels. It has a pleasant suggestion of the farm, in a rural community when the word goes about that "we have hired our minister again." The old-fashioned relation of pastor and people is obliterated; a feeling of uneasiness possesses both parties. Parson Morehouse understood all this, but he could not change it. One or two narrow-minded men really decided the policy of the church, although it belonged to an order that rejoiced in a republican system. Rev. Mr. Morehouse had ministered at Podunck for ten years—a long pastorate in these degenerate days—years of good, honest, prayerful work; years when beaten oil had been brought to the sanctuary and offered as unto the Lord. This good man had not remained a country parson because he was not intellectually equipped for a larger field, prepared by grace to minister to many souls. He was an original preacher in the best sense. He had a large spiritual insight, and every sermon he wrote he tried to do his best. He believed that not only are sinners to be invited to Christ, in the work of preaching, but Christians are to be instructed in divine things. With these ideas of his work his study was a place of toil. Deacon Joel said "ministers had an easy time. It was no work to write a sermon when you were trained for it." Uncle Daniel had added. "He thought ministers ought to labor like the disciples, without a salary. If they were engaged it spiritooal work they should be spiritooal themselves."—Uncle David always puts a quarter into the contribution box, and prayed "thy kingdom come." Aunt Betsy who had heard this remark, told Uncle Daniel "if the congregation were more spiritual their minister would have a pleasanter time."

Our good brother was trying to educate his children on a salary of eight hundred a year. He found it called for the grace of contrivance to approach it. To supplement his salary he wrote for the press in his leisure moments, and his wife had taken two boarders in the summer months. The people of Podunck was sure their minister was making too much money. He might reduce his salary a hundred dollars a year very well. It had been talked up about the parish for six months. Uncle Daniel said "some action must be taken at the annual meeting." Some of the sisters remarked, "if Mrs. Morehouse had any time she ought to get up a festival to help raise the salary." "Yes," said Aunt Betsy, "it is her duty to keep her husband's house and beg, too."

But Monday evening came as all Mondays do. They had heard a suggestive sermon the day before on the text, "Ye know not what a day shall bring forth." They were going to do their part in illustrating the thought of the sermon. A church society in its collective capacity is a very uncertain body. It can stultify itself without an effort. Podunck people liked their minister. They were proud of his abilities. They did not desire to be mean. They wished to get the gospel cheap. They would have been better suited if they could have had it "without money and without price." The brethren assembled and chose Deacon Noah Higgins as Moderator. He was the most influential member. Somewhat narrow-minded and set in his way, he was sound at the core and had great weight among the people. Deacon Joel made quite a lengthy speech. Times were hard; it was a party close year; he didn't have eight hundred to live on. Minister's folks should be more economical. With writin' and boarders the parson must be laying up money. Deacon Joel was worth fifty thousand dollars, and not a chick or child in the world. He paid twenty dollars toward the salary. Uncle Daniel said if their minister wished to write for the papers, and his wife take boarders, he had no objections, but they ought to be relieved of paying so large a salary. He proposed it be reduced one hundred dollars. No one had the courage to propose this before, but now the ball was taken by the horns, and the meeting was well under way. One brother said the minister never visited him; he wanted a man should stay all day and spend the night. Another remarked that he saw the minister playing lawn tennis with some of the young people. He was greatly grieved. Somebody else thought a clergyman should not wear blue flannel. So the word went about. The Society meeting is the safety-valve for chronic croakers and penurious members. Many would be ashamed of their remarks if they ever recalled them.

After they had expressed their minds quite freely John Hicks got up and spoke as follows: "My friends, you seem to be quite ready to part with our minister. Indeed, I should advise him to go where he will be better appreciated. He can command a large salary. He is an unusual preacher. He has a family of children to educate. You have not one honest thing against him. You wish to drive a sharp bargain and make a hundred dollars. Our young people all like him because he is one with them. I wonder he can afford even blue flannel with your penurious policy. If you reduce the salary you will lose your minister and deserve to." John Hicks was a young man, the superintendent of the mill. He paid seventy-five dollars on the subscription. The clear common sense of his remarks struck home. The meeting began to look at the other side of the question. They had never seriously thought of losing him. They thought he would bear a little more from them. They had tried him a good deal. They would not see his like again if he left them. Deacon Higgins had said nothing through all this discussion. That he had kept up a powerful thinking was evident by the expression on his homely face. He never talked unless he had something to say. "Brethren," said the deacon, "I hold in my hand the resignation of the Rev. John Morehouse. The gossip of the last few months has not failed to reach his ears. He is a sensitive but conscientious man. He desires to relieve the church of the burden of raising eight hundred dollars a year. If I had not believed in the good sense of this society I should have read this resignation at the opening of the meeting. We have obliged our pastor to steal hours from his sleep to earn money to support his family. His good wife has become a kitchen servant to educate her children. This church represents half a million dollars. We can not afford to be so mean. Brethren, I move this resignation be not accepted and that we raise one thousand dollars for our minister's salary, and that he be asked to be regularly installed."

There was silence a moment, silence that could be felt. Some looked ashamed, a few angry, others pleased, but they were taking it in. Deacon Noah Higgins spoke with authority. He was a force, a godly man. He had said as he sat down, "I will double my subscription, but it may be too late. There was a committee to hear our minister last Sunday, and they were greatly pleased." Then the people took it in. It is strange how precious a thing grows if some one else wants it. Podunck people knew what they had got, and knew their duty. The resolution was passed, a committee appointed to wait on the minister and the meeting adjourned.

Podunck church did not receive its just deserts, for the parson stayed; but the people had learned a needed lesson. When the Society met the next year they had barely a quorum, and voted the salary without dissent.—N. Y. Observer.

Neatness in Girls.

Neatness is a good thing for a girl, and if she does not learn it when she is young, she never will. It takes a great deal more neatness to make a girl look well than it does to make a boy look passable. Not because a boy, to start with, is better looking than a girl, but his clothes are of a different sort, not so many colors in them; and people don't expect a boy to look so pretty as a girl. A girl that is not neatly dressed is called a sloven, and no one likes to look at her. Her face may be pretty, and her eyes bright, but if there is a spot of dirt on her cheek, and her fingers' ends are black with ink, and her shoes are not laced or buttoned up, and her apron is dirty, and her collar is not buttoned, and her skirt is torn she cannot be liked. I went into a little girl's room once, and all her clothes were on the floor, and her playthings, too. Learn to be neat, and when you have learned it, it will almost take care of itself.—[Christian Advocate.

His Ignorance Accounted For.

"What sort of a reputation has he for honesty?"

"For what?"

"For honesty."

"What's that?"

"Do you mean to tell me, you blockhead, that you don't know what honesty is?"

"Never heard of it before."

"What do you do for a living?"

"Well, sir, I drive a coal cart."

"That explains it; you may go."
—Chicago Ledger.

An engineer on the Old Colony Railroad out of Boston proved himself a hero, last Friday, Jan. 8th. As train No. 187 was on a quick run, the connecting rod on the left side of the engine broke, and one end flew up under the box upon which the fireman was seated. Two bolts in the boiler butt were broken, and soon the cab became filled with steam and scalding water. The engineer, T. Hasselburg, although nearly blinded by the steam, shut off the valve, and with the utmost difficulty applied the steam brake. He then climbed through the window in front of the cab, but was unable to get to the run-board, the steam and water scalding him badly about the head. Nothing serious is anticipated. Soon after the train stopped, he returned to the cab and repaired the damage as much as possible. Those conversant with the character of the accident say the engineer displayed great heroism under the dangerous circumstances.

"What a funny language it is," said Johnny who was studying French. "You never can tell anything about the gender." "Nothing strange about that," said his father; "since the women took to wearing short hair, Derby hats and tailor-made garments it's just as difficult to decide upon gender in America as it is in France.

"Financial Views"—Looking through a broker's window at the cash inside.

A Detroit baker wants to know what is the greatest knead of the hour.

The original fall styles happened in the Garden of Eden.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BATCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." LEWIS BURBANK, Biddeford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. F. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

TWO NEW CABINET

GRAND PIANOS

FOR SALE.

Several upright Pianos that have been rented for a short time, will now be sold at a very low price for cash.

10 Upright Pianos for rent for the season or year.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

ORGANS,

Sold on easy Installments.

John Rogers,

210 Thames Street, Newport

NOTICE.

LOCKSMITH.

KEYS OF ALL KINDS and description for sale, and fitted to locks, and locks furnished. Umbrellas and parasols for sale, repaired and re-covered. Stamps for marking names upon Key-rings, Dog Collars, etc. Door alarm Bells for sale. ROCCO BARONE,

4-19 No. 7 Kinsleys Wharf, Newport.

Do You Want

a SOFA, LOUNGE, EASY CHAIR, or any Upholstered Furniture?

—CALL AT—

28 JOHN St.,

and have it made at your own price, upon a guarantee of being perfectly satisfactory.

Furniture Repairing, Mattresses Made Over, Window Shades Put Up, Carpets Made and Laid, &c., &c.

GEO. NASON.

10-3

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

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WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES,

DRAPERY MATERIALS,

—AND—

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

Also a large line of

ENGLISH WOODSTOCK CARPETS

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JOHN D. JOHNSTON,

Architect and Builder,

Plans and Specifications for all styles of Buildings furnished on Application.

MANTELS,

Hard Wood Floors, Fireplaces,

Tile Setting,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Mason Work!

A SPECIALTY.

Shop, - - - - - - 63 Mill St.

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7-11

PATENTS.

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We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or county, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS.

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WINTER CAPS

of all kinds for Men and Boys.

E. and W. COLLARS and CUFFS.

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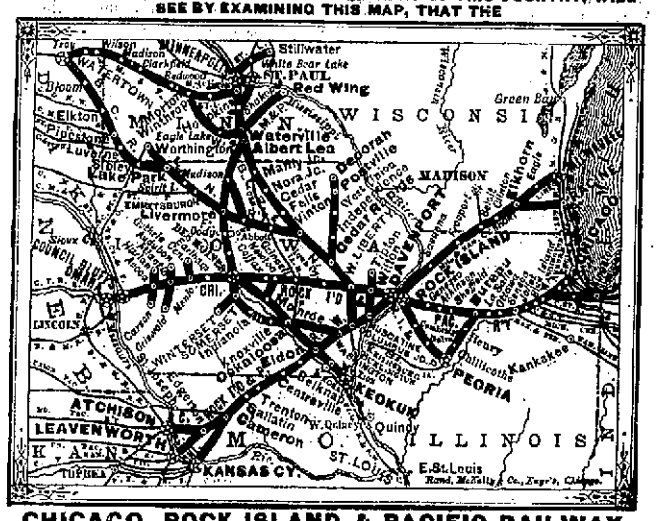
LADIES, try "PARLOR PRIDE" STOVE ENAMEL, and you will use no other Polish. Polish your Stoves and Ranges twice a year, the to pence a week and you will have them beautifully enameled; an ornament to any room. Ask your grocer or stove dealer for it. Circulars, chromo and price list sent on receipt of 10 cents.

PARLOR PRIDE MFG. CO., 88 FULTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, thoroughly ballasted road-bed; smooth tracks of continuous steel rail; substantially built culverts and bridges; rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it; the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air-brakes; and that exacting discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are Transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptuous Dining Cars, in which elaborately cooked meals are leisurely eaten, "good Digestion waiting on Appetite, and Health on both." Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, are also run the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the direct and favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, where connections are made in Union Depots for all points in the Territories and British Provinces. Over this route, Fast Express Trains are run to the watering places, summer resorts, picturesque localities, and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. It is also the most desirable route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral lands of interior Dakota.

Still another DIRECT LINE, via Seneca and Kankakee, has been opened between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Lafayette and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada; or by addressing

R. R. CABLE, President and General Manager, Chicago.

E. ST. JOHN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago

Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Company.

FALL RIVER LINE

—FOR—

NEW YORK.

SOUTH AND WEST.

FARES REDUCED TO NEW YORK,

First Class Tickets Limited $2.00.
Corresponding Reduction to Points beyond New York.

Steamers PROVIDENCE and BRISTOL leave Newport on alternate days (Sundays excepted), at 8.45 P. M., from Long Wharf (new). Returning leave New York from Pier 29, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 4.30 P. M. Staterooms and tickets to New York and all Southern and Western points procurable at office of New York and Boston Despatch ExpressCo., 175 Thames St., Newport.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen. Manager, Boston.
G. L. CONNOR, Gen. Passenger Agt., N. Y.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam Ferry Time Table.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1885, until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. P. H. Amherst, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown 6.15, 8.15, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00 P. M.

Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.30, 4.15, 5.30 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat, Saturdays only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown 9.30 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Old Colony Railroad.

ON and after Monday, October 12, 1885, trains leave **Newport** for **Boston** 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 8.50, 11.40 A. M., 3.40, 4,45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 6.05, 8.10 P. M. For **Portsmouth Grove**, †7.35, ‡7.45, ‖10.20 A. M., ‡2.55 P. M. RETURN, ‖10.03, A. M., ‡2.06, ‖5.52, ‡7.43 P. M. For **Coal Mines**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 9.05, 10.58 A. M., 2.01, 5.47, 7.37 P. M. **Bristol Ferry**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 9.00 10.54 A. M. 1.56, 5.42, 7.25 P. M. **Tiverton**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 8.55, 10.49 A. M., 1.50, 5.37, 7.13 P. M. **Fall River**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 8.45, 10.38 A. M., 1.40, 5.28, 6.53 P. M. **Taunton**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.45, 9.54 A. M., 1.00, 5.05, *6.52 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.45 P. M. **Middleboro**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 9.40 A. M., 3.35, 5.20, *6.00 P. M. **Cape Cod**, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 2.55 P. M. **New Bedford**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M.: Return [Pearl Street] 5.00, 9.00, ‖9.55 A. M., 3.35, 5.00 P. M. **Providence**, 7.45, 10.20 A. M. 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 7.35, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15 P. M. **Lowell**, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. **Fitchburg**, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. **Oak Bluffs**, 7.35 A. M. **Nantucket**, 7.35 A. M. Sunday trains leave **Newport** for **Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro, Bridgewater, Brockton and Boston** 4.30 P. M.

*Not from Fall River.

[Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't. Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport. 10-10

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

1885-6 Winter Arrangement. 1885-6

Steamer Eolus

Leaves Commercial Wharf, Newport, three times daily, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Connecting at Wickford with trains for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, also with trains due at Providence at 9:10 and Boston at 10:50 A. M.

†10:15 A. M.—Connecting with Shore Line Express for New London, New Haven and New York; also with trains for Hartford, Springfield, Albany and the West, and with train due in Providence at 12:35 and Boston at 3:00 Passengers arrive in New York at 4:58 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—Connecting with Newport Express for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London and New Haven. One in New York at 10:30 P. M. also with train due at Providence at 5:40 P. M., and at Boston at 8 P. M.

Returning, will leave Wickford Junction.

8:21 A. M.—On arrival of train from New London and Stonington, Westerly and Kingston, for Wickford and Newport; also Kingston Special from Providence, 7:30 A. M., arriving at Newport at 9:35 A. M.

‖1:16 P. M.—Connecting with 8:00 A. M., from New York, New Haven, and 11:00 from New London, also with 12:30 from Providence, arriving at Newport at 2:35 P. M.

‡6:32 P. M.—On arrival of Shore Line Express train leaving New York at 2:00 P. M. also Wickford special leaving Providence at 5:30 P. M. Due in Newport at 7:50 P. M.

Connecting with Providence 3 times daily, viz: from Newport at 7:00 and 10:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; from Providence at 7:30 A. M., and 12:30 and 5:30 P. M.

†These trains will not stop at Belleville or Wickford.

Limited Ticket to Providence, 75c.

THEO. WARREN,
11-7 Superintendent.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.

On and after Monday, Oct. 12th,

Steamers of this line will leave Newport for Providence, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport at 4 P. M.

☞ Stop at Conanicut Park and Prudence Park, Tuesdays and Fridays only. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the trips will be made direct (without stop) due in Providence at 9.50 A. M., and in Newport at 5.50 P. M.

The popular, fast, warm and comfortable steamer City of Newport has been fitted expressly for winter travel making this route the most comfortable, quickest, cheapest and only direct line. Connections at Providence for Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford and New York.

All freight must be delivered at the wharf thirty minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.
N. F. HALLETT, Supt.

PROV. BLANK BOOK MAN'F'Y

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Blank Books.

Wholesale or Retail, on hand or made to any desired Pattern.

Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating And Paper Cutting,

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ALLEN S. WEEKS.

48 Congress Street . . . . Boston.

Orders in STOCKS and BONDS executed in Boston, New York and other markets. Special attention given to Investment Securities.

REFERENCES: Hon. M. P. Kennard, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; First National Bank; Merchants' National Bank; James A. Dupee, Esq., Treasurer Hamilton Manufacturing Co. 10-21-3m

FOR SALE.

TWO HEAVY EXPRESS WAGONS, one with shifting top. Wagons made to order at reasonable prices.

J. B. BACHELLER, Langley's wharf, Opposite Post Office, or
C. H. SEATLE, 12 Weaver Avenue.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
Clerk's Office, Supreme Court, Newport, Dec. 8, A. D. 1885.

NEWPORT, SC.

WHEREAS, SARAH B. ANGELL of Middletown in said county, has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from FRANK A. ANGELL. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Frank A. Angell to appear, if he shall see fit, at the Supreme Court to be holden in said Newport, on the 3d Monday of March next, then and there to respond to said petition.

THOS. W. WOOD, Clerk.
12-12-6w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, made by John G. Dennis and Mary P. Dennis, wife of said John G., and in the right of said Mary P., bearing date the 12th day of November, A. D. 1881, and recorded in volume 17, of Mortgages Land Evidence, Newport, R. I., at pages 354 and 355, there having been default in the observance and performance of the conditions therein contained:

There will be sold at public auction, upon the premises hereinafter described, in said city of Newport, on **SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon,** all the right, title and interest which the said John G. Dennis and Mary P. Dennis, in right as aforesaid, had at the time of the execution of said mortgage (which is subject to another mortgage), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon standing, situated in said city of Newport, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Easterly, on Second street, fifty feet; Southerly, on land of George T. Cornell, fifty feet; Westerly, on land of Margaret Burdick, fifty feet, and Northerly on land late of the late Thomas Cornell, fifty feet. Be the same more or less, or however otherwise bounded or described.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to bid at said sale.

JAMES L. WEAVER,
Newport, Jan. 16, 1886-3w Mortgagee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, the undersigned Administrator on the estate of Mary Ann Heath, late of Newport, deceased, will sell at Public Auction on **Saturday, the 30th day of January, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon,** on the premises hereinafter described:

All the right, title and interest of which said Mary Ann Heath died seized and possessed in and to a lot of land with the dwelling thereon standing situate in said City of Newport bounded Northerly on Franklin street 22 feet or thereabouts, Easterly on land now or late of Susan, Mary and Ann Lawton 80 feet, Southerly on land now or formerly of Nathan B. Hammett 21½ feet or thereabouts, and Westerly on land formerly of Freelove Remsen, dec'd. 80 feet, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described.

AUGUSTUS P. SHERMAN, Administrator.

FRANCIS STANHOPE, Auctioneer.
Newport, Dec. 21, 1885. 5w.

To the heirs at law of Henry F. Greene, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs at law of Henry F. Greene, late of Portsmouth, R. I., deceased, that the distributive shares of the personal property, whereof the said Henry F. Greene, died, seized and possessed, will be ready for distribution at the late residence of said deceased, in said Portsmouth, on the 26th day of January, 1886,

ABBY E. GREENE, Administratrix.
1-9

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 11, A. D. 1886.

ALMIRA HURLBURT, executrix of the last will and testament of *HANNAH PEABODY*, late of Newport, deceased, presents her first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 1st day of February, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-16

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 11, A. D. 1886.

AMANDA F. GREEN, executrix of the last will and testament of *GEORGE W. GREEN*, late of Newport, deceased, presents her annual account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 1st day of February, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-16

Court of Probate City of Newport, January 11, A. D. 1886.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Rowland R. Hazard, presented this day, praying that letters of administration, *de bonis non*, on the estate of *BENJAMIN FRY*, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to him or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 1st day of February, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least for fourteen days.

ALEX N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-16

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 11, A. D. 1886.

DAVID BRAMAN and DANIEL B. BRAMAN, executors of the last will and testament of *JOHN C. BRAMAN*, late of Newport, deceased, present their first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and pray that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 1st day of February, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M, at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-16

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 11, A. D. 1886.

AUGUSTUS P. SHERMAN, administrator with will annexed, on the estate of *JOHN F. TENNANT*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his annual account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 1st day of February, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-16

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 11, A. D. 1886.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of *MARY DRAY ANDERSON*, presented this day, representing that she now resides in Newport, and is a minor over the age of fourteen years, to wit, of the age of eighteen years; that she has chosen Gorton Anderson, of said Newport, to be her guardian; and praying this court to approve of the said guardian so chosen by her:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 1st day of February, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-16

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been approved and duly qualified by the Honorable Court of Probate of Portsmouth, R. I., as executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM BORDEN, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, hereby requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them, and those indebted to make payment to him.

JOHN L. BORDEN, Executor.
1-16

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed and duly commissioned by the Honorable Court of Probate of Portsmouth, Guardian of the person and estate of MARY C. ANTHONY, of said South Portsmouth, hereby requests all persons having claims against the said Mary C. Anthony to present them within six months, and all those indebted to make payment to

GEORGE ANTHONY,

Legal Notices.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 4, 1886.

ON the petition, in writing, of Fanny Palmer, of Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of *LAMBERT G. PALMER*, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to herself or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-9

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 4, 1886.

JOHN W. TAYER, Guardian of the person and estate of *ANN JANE CARD*, of full age, of Newport, presents his first account with the estate of said Ann, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and reported.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-9

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 4, 1886.

PATRICK H. HORGAN, Guardian of the person and estate of *THOMAS SHEA*, of full age, of Newport, presents his first account with the estate of said Thomas, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-9

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January, 4, 1886.

SETH SWINBURNE, Administrator with will annexed on the estate of *GEORGE COMSTOCK*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his third account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-9

H. W. Johns

ASBESTOS Liquid Paints.

Are the best and most economical for structural purposes ever invented. The finest public buildings in the country are decorated with our paints. Among others the U. S. Capitol at Washington, the Navy Yard and Government Buildings generally, the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad in New York as well as thousands of the better classes of dwellings everywhere. Send for sample color sheet to

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J. J. CARRY, Newport, R. I.

A Great Cause of Human Misery
Is the Loss of

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.* Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of four cents, or two postage stamps. Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box 450. 8-22

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This is the season when coke accumulates at the works, and hence special inducements will be given to those who purchase and take away large lots.

Prepared Coke.

This excellent fuel is now screened to uniform size and its increasing sales testify to its excellence. Any quantity can be furnished at short notice. It is delivered anywhere in the compact part of the city at three dollars and fifty cents per chaldron of 36 bushels; ten bushels for one dollar. Cash orders left at the office will be promptly filled.

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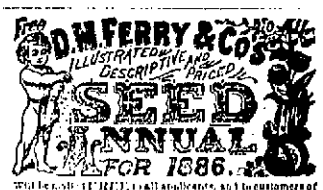

Banking and Insurance.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held Tuesday, January 5th, 1886, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz:

James C. Swan, Howard Smith,
Augustus Goffe, Nicholas Underwood,
Harwood E. Reed.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, James C. Swan was re-elected President and N. Underwood, Cashier.

N. UNDERWOOD,
January 8, 1886. Cashier.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

25 TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum, on all deposits, (entitled thereto,) will be paid on and after January 15th, 1886, in accordance with the by-laws.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN,
Newport, Jan. 8, 1886. Treasurer.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, January 2d, 1886.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN,
12-26 Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND OF NEWPORT.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after January 2, 1886.

T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, January 2d, 1886.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK.

DIVIDEND NO. 38.

FOUR PER CENT, payable on and after January 2, 1886.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 21, 1885.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 23, 1885.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of two and one half per cent. on the Capital Stock has been declared payable on and after January 2, 1886. J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 18, 1885.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. has been declared payable on and after January 2, 1886.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE,
12-19 Cashier.

Dwelling-Houses and Household Furniture

INSURED BY THE

FRANKLIN

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

WOOD'S BUILDING,

No. 12 South Main, cor. College St., Prov., R. I.

Incorporated 1851. Assets, $500,000.

DIRECTORS:—Benj. B. Adams, Edward A. Greene, Geo. C. Nightingale, Resolved Waterman, Thomas Brown, Francis M. Smith, Scott W. Mowry, Lewis Dexter, Amos M. Bowen, Charles F. Mason, Matthew W. Ingraham, R. H. I. Goddard, Charles D. Owen, Eugene W. Mason.

AMOS M. BOWEN, PRESIDENT.
JOHN R. WHEATON, Secretary.

Also insures against Loss or Damage by Lightning. Dividends paid at expiration of Policies.

HENRY N. WARD, Agent.

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

[*Incorporated A. D.* 1800.]

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THE oldest Mutual Fire Insurance Company in New England. Has had eighty-four years of uninterrupted success. Is noted for the liberal form of its policy and for its fairness in settling losses. It has always paid losses by lightning.

H. R. BARKER, President.
H. C. WATERS, Secretary.
HENRY BULL Jr., Agent.

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Fire Insurance Agency!

Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, New York.	
CASH CAPITAL and SURPLUS	$4,342,430.26
Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool and London.	
CASH CAPITAL	$10,000,000
Lancashire of Manchester, England.	
CASH CAPITAL	$10,000,000
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh, Scotland.	
CASH CAPITAL	$10,000,000
Northern Assurance Co. of London.	
CASH CAPITAL	$10,000,000
Connecticut Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.	
CASH CAPITAL and SURPLUS	$1,868,681.58
Holyoke Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Salem, Mass.	
CASH ASSETS	$608,759.81

Insurance for any amount required, on all insurable property, at current rates of premium in First Class Companies.

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TEN TO FIFTY DOLLARS, invested as margins on TEN SHARES of some Active Stock, or 1000 bushels of Wheat, Corn or Oats frequently returns

One Hundred Dollars Profit in One Day

A party with TEN DOLLARS, most any morning can double his money by purchasing the above amount on any Active Stock; 100 or more shares of stock gives a pro rata profit. WITH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the nucleus of a FORTUNE is frequently laid.

Stocks, Bonds, GRAIN and PROVISIONS.

The advantages offered are as follows:—You can BUY or SELL STOCKS in lots of 10 shares or more; MARGIN $5 PER SHARE. GRAIN, in lots of 1000 bushels and upwards; MARGIN 1 CENT per bushel. PORK and LARD in lots of 50 barrels or thereof and upwards; MARGIN 25 CENTS per barrel or 24 CENTS per tierce. NO INTEREST TO PAY. NO CARRYING CHARGES. NOT LIABLE BEYOND MARGIN. PROFITS UNLIMITED. LATEST QUOTATIONS by PRIVATE WIRE from New York and Chicago markets.

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ITCHING

Skin Diseases instantly Relieved by Cuticura.

TREATMENT.—A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald-Head, Dandruff and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and remedies fail.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.

ANTON BOSSMIER, Edinburgh, Ind.

TETTER OF THE SCALP.

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.

J. P. CHOICE, Whitesboro', Texas.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.

I want to tell you that your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with Blotches, and after using three bottles of RESOLVENT I was perfectly cured. FREDERICK MAITRE,
23 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

KNOW ITS VALUE.

All of your CUTICURA REMEDIES give very good satisfaction. The CUTICURA I especially recommend for the diseases for which it is used. I know from experience its value.

DR. H. J. PRATT, Montello, Wis.

BEST FOR ITCHING DISEASES.

One of our customers says your CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best he can find for itching of the skin. He tried all others and found no relief until he used yours.

F. J. ALDRICH, Druggist, Rising Sun, O.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; SOAP, 25 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Black Heads, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

SNEEZE until your head seems ready to fly off; until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of thin, irritating, watery fluid; until your head aches, mouth and throat parched, and blood at fever heat. This is an Acute Catarrh, and is instantly relieved by a single dose, and permanently cured by one bottle of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler $1.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—*Med. Times.* "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—*Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston.* "After a long struggle with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—*Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa.* "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—*Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.*

Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

HOW'S YOUR RHEUMATIZ? is a question that appeals to every tortured victim of Rheumatism, who finds the ordinary plasters and liniments powerless to relieve him. To such the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER is an elegant and never-failing source of relief, banishing rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, sudden, sharp and nervous pains as by magic. New, original, speedy, safe. At druggists, 25c.; five for one dollar, mailed free.—POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

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Old Mill CIGARS.

Revival of this celebrated brand in a new size and style.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

J. D. Richardson & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

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Opp. Post Office.

EDDY'S Refrigerators

—ARE THE BEST—

A large assortment of all sizes and styles, now in store, and for sale at reasonable prices by the manufacturer's

SOLE AGENT

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Dealer in choice House Furnishing Goods.

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Sea Side Market,

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MEATS, POULTRY, GAME, HAMS, BACON, TONGUES, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS and vegetables of all kinds.

Agency for the J. & J. Darlington Philadelphia Butter.

Connected by telephone.

INVESTMENTS.

It is well known that the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, is assured of a rapid growth from now on. It is to-day the financial, commercial and railroad centre of the Northwest. Investments made in real estate, improved or unimproved, will pay largely. Money can be loaned on the best real estate security for from six to eight per cent. References in St. Paul and East if desired. E. S. NORTON,
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ALLEN'S COCAINE TABLETS FOR THE THROAT AND NERVES.

CURES SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

A benefit to ELECTIONISTS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS. They strengthen the vocal cords and prevent Hoarseness. *Send for Pamphlet.* Price 50c. a box at Druggists or by mail. Allen Cocaine Mfg. Co., 1254 B'way, N. Y.

For the Children.

The Self-Willed Weathercock.

High up on the very top of an iron rod, which went up from the very top of the highest point of the gable of a great stable, stood a Weathercock. He was a handsome fellow, finely painted up, and with a very lordly curve to his tail; and his head was thrown back with such a haughty, high spirited look that you would imagine he was just going to flap his wings and crow.

But he never did. He never did anything but look the wind right in the face. Whenever it changed he swung around so as always to be looking toward it, so that people could look up and see which way it blew.

But there came a time when the Weathercock grew tired of moving just as the wind moved.

"Don't you get tired of always staying in the same place?" he asked of the Lightening-rod. The Lightning-rod came up over a peak in the Gothic roof, and stood up very straight and stiff not far from the Weathercock.

"Why, no," said the Lightning-rod, "I have never thought of being tired."

"I'm tired to death of it," said the Weathercock; "and I should think you would be. It's bad enough for me, but you haven't moved an inch since I have known you. It fairly makes my back ache to see you stand so straight all the time. Don't you want a little variety?"

"Oh, don't trouble yourself about me," said the Lightning-rod, good-naturedly. "To be sure I'm not quite so well off as you are, for I can't look about on every side of me as you can. Still, it's a fine place up here, and as we are doing exactly what we are put here for, of course we ought not to complain."

"I'm complaining, though," said the Weathercock, petulantly. "I want to have my own way sometimes, and not always be whisked about by the saucy Wind. He turns me this way and that way, just as he pleases, and I'm not going to put up with it any longer."

"What will you do?"

"I'll stop turning; I shall look in whatever direction I like. I don't know what the consequences may be," (he looked, if possible, haughtier than ever) "for you must have observed that the weather depends entirely upon me and my movements. When the men come about their work in the morning, they look up to see what I promise them for the day, and never undertake anything important unless I look encouraging."

"Are you not afraid," said the Lightning-rod, looking at the Weathercock with great respect, "that something dreadful might happen if you stop?"

"Oh, I suppose so," said the Weathercock; "but I am tired of being made a convenience of. The weather must try running itself for a while without me."

The Lightning-rod thought it serious, and would have shaken its head if that had been possible.

Very early the next morning, the Wind, who had been for three days blowing cold from the east, bringing with him a most unpleasant amount of clouds, rain and mist, took a sudden jerk around to the southwest, and, after a vigorous tussle with the clouds, managed to send away all but a few which lingered in the far east. Then Master Wind came puffing about the Weathercock, expecting him to face about at his first breath. But the Weathercock gazed steadily toward sunrise.

"Why don't you turn round?" asked the Wind. "Don't you see I've changed?"

"Yes, I see," said the Weathercock; "but I haven't changed, and I'm not going to just yet."

"Whew!" The wind was a little surprised, but not quite so much concerned as the Weathercock expected he would be. He gave a few playful flirts about him, trying to make him turn, and then with a laugh skipped into the garden to whisper to the poor little bedraggled flowers that the storm was over, and the sun would soon be along to cheer them up.

"Wind still in the rainy quarter," said the men, looking up at the Weathercock. "No good to go to work yet."

"The sun will probably not rise, now that I have put down that impudent Wind," said the Weathercock to himself, still gazing into the east. But, to his great surprise, the Sun slowly rose over the mountain, with such a beaming smile that the clouds which the Wind could not move hurried away in alarm and hid themselves.

"The Weathercock must be a bit rusty," said one of the men as they gathered again, and went to work very late.

"No wonder, after such a rain," said another.

The Weathercock continued to turn according to his own fancy, delighting in showing that he could do as he pleased, no matter which way the Wind blew. But he grew angrier and angrier at observing that his independence seemed to trouble no one. The Sun shone and the Wind played, the birds sang and the flowers bloomed, and every sweet and beautiful thing belonging to summer flourished as before. Worst of all, the people who used to look inquiringly up at him as long as he faithfully attended to the duty which he had been made to perform, no longer paid any heed to him.

One night, as Autumn drew near, a blast came sweeping down from the north and flung itself rudely against the Weathercock.

"Turn the other way," it ordered.

"I won't!" said the Weathercock, stoutly.

The more roughly it puffeted and belabored him the more he set himself against it, until at last there came a snap and a whang. The Lightning-rod saw him fall, and wondered where he would go to, but never knew.

"Dear me," said the Lightning-rod with a sorrowful sigh. "I told him no good would come of his trying to have his own way."

"It's the old Weathercock," said the men, picking him up. "Used to be you could tell by him to a hair's breadth exactly how the Wind stood, for he was always sure to be looking straight the right way. But he's been no use of late."

And he was flung aside and forgotten. —[Sydney Dayne, in Christian Union.

The Fairy in the Fire.

"Then you will be a good boy, Charlie, and be sure not to leave the house while mother goes to see poor father at the hospital?" said Mrs. Haigh as she put on her bonnet and shawl, and taking up her basket, with a few little dainties in it for her sick husband, prepared to set out on her two mile walk to the town.

"Yes, mother, I will be good; and tell father to come home very soon to us."

Mrs. Haigh kissed him, and gently tucked in the blankets of the cradle round her sleeping baby.

Charlie's father was head gardener at Howard Court, and he, his wife and their two children lived in the pretty ivy-grown lodge at the principal entrance. John Haigh was a sober, good workman, and he had a treasure in his thrifty wife, who always had their home so bright and clean. But a great trial came. One day, when pruning a plum tree, John fell backwards off the ladder and broke his leg. He was at once conveyed to the hospital at Benholm to have it properly set and attended to.

There he had now lain for six weeks, and but for the little hoard which he had saved for a rainy day, and the kindness of Col. Howard, the master of Howard Court, it would have been hard for his wife and children. Once a week Mrs. Haigh went to see him, leaving Charlie to take care of the cottage and watch baby Will, to whom he made a most devoted little nurse. Charlie's mother knew she could trust him, for nothing had ever gone wrong during those absences, and the little boy was a great comfort in the midst of her heavy trial, so Mrs. Haigh went briskly off

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1886.

The Queen opened parliament Thursday. In her address she took strong grounds against home rule for Ireland.

A terrible mine explosion occurred in Newburgh, West Virginia, Thursday when thirty-seven miners were instantly killed.

The New York Herald is advising the Democratic members of the house to worry the Republican majority in the senate, by passing the bill suspending the coinage of the silver dollar. This would be a good way to "worry" them and we hope they will try it on.

The Lewiston Journal says of President Cleveland's refusal to give the Senate his reasons for making removals, "If he has removed officials for alleged cause and isn't willing to give the cause, there is but one inference—that he is without cause."

Senator Hoar's Presidential succession bill passed the house a few days since precisely as it came from the Senate. It is proposed now to amend the bill so that in case of the death of the Vice President elect before the inauguration the Secretary of State of the preceeding administration will not be the President for the succeeding four years.

The coal oil senator from Ohio is to be investigated. The charges of bribery and corruption made by members of his own party were so strong that they could not be overlooked. It seems that a majority of the Democratic members declare that they voted for Ward in the caucus but that their votes were counted for Payne. It would be a little singular if Payne should be unseated and a Republican elected in his place.

It is said that the Democratic plan is to admit into the Union as States, Dakota, Montana and Washington Territories. Dakota they acknowledge to be a Republican field, Montana they claim for the Democracy while Washington is about evenly balanced and they think the effect of a Democratic administration would be to carry it into their ranks. Thus they would get two states to the Republicans one, and on that ground they are willing that all three shall come in.

The Superintendent of Schools of Malden, Mass., in a very able report, recommends that the "marking system" be entirely abolished and that promotions be made on the recommendation of the teacher and not on a competitive examination. He suggests that examinations of the pupils should be made only as a means of discipline to the mind and should not be confined strictly to text books, but should take a wider and more practical range. In these recommendations we most heartily concur.

The contest between the President and the Republican members of the senate would seem to be a fight of his own seeking. The President and all of his mugwump friends caused it to be loudly heralded through the country after his election that no removals were to be made except for cause. This was to be strictly a civil service reform administration and every act of the Reform President would bear the light of the most searching scrutiny. Now what are the facts in the case. Many removals have been made. Three thousand office-holders have already been turned out by the President and others put in their places. According to the President's widely advertised statement there must have been a *cause* for their removal, and the senate desires to know it and has a right to know it too. As it is there is a certain stigma resting upon every man who has been displaced and he has the right to demand that that stigma be removed. These decapitated officials can obtain no satisfaction from the departments as to their removal and hence they are besieging the senators to clear their characters for them by demanding the information denied them, so that they can have the privilege of answering the charges. If the President had announced no policy in the first place, but had simply planted himself upon the old Democratic policy of "to the victors belong the spoils," and then proceeded to do what he has done; viz., turn out Republican office-holders and put men of his own political faith in their places, no one could have made any legal objection. In other words, if the President had made no pretentions to being anything more than he is, had sent forth no high sounding reform proclamations, when he was doing—very slowly but surely—the work required by his own party, he would have got along much more smoothly with his party friends and would not have subjected himself to the necessity of trying the hopeless task of proving himself a reformer.

The Orange Crop Failure.

The late cold weather in Florida was the most severe known in 25 years, and the cold has seriously injured, if it has not killed outright, the larger proportion of the orange trees in that State. The orange crop from that quarter for some years to come will be greatly reduced. Add to this the statement that all the oranges left on the trees are rotted, and that the loss of picked oranges will reach half a million boxes, and it will be seen that this killing frost has had a far-reaching and most mischievous effect. If the injury proves as general as now indicated, moreover, that confidence in the equability of the climate which has been the chief support of heavy investments there during the last ten years will be much shaken, if not destroyed. This cold snap will prove of great damage to the future hopes of that State.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Congress and the President—He has more Friends Among Republicans than Among Democrats—Abolition of Secret Sessions—Sad Death of Miss Bayard—None but Democrats to be Appointed to Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1886.

Congress, which began the last week with a promise of steady work, ended it by an indulgence in a recess, having adjourned over from Friday until to day. While in session, however, some industry marked its proceedings. The House even held a night session for the purpose of considering minor measures, and also discussed and voted the succession bill, which makes Cabinet officers, one after the other, succeed to the Presidency in case of an emergency.

The Senate listened to a number of long speeches on silver coinage and other subjects, and confirmed several hundred of the President's nominations in its daily secret sessions.

The Republicans in the House of Representatives are, as a rule, kindly disposed towards President Cleveland, and are in favor of giving him a fair chance. They expect to vote for liberal appropriations, particularly for the Navy, and for coast defences. They say they will favor giving Secretary Whitney all the money he needs to carry out his plans for building up the Navy.

The recent action of the Senate in ordering that all nominations, confirmations, rejections and withdrawals be published in the Congressional Record, is regarded by some members of that body as the first step to a final abolition of secret sessions. A short while ago the Senate would have been shocked at the mere suggestion of publishing the proceedings of its executive sessions. But some Senators now believe that the system of secrecy with regard to nominations tends to encourage vicious attacks upon men named for office, and think, if nominations were considered openly, malicious persons would be deprived of opportunities they now have for secretly making charges and insinuations against nominees.

On the other hand, many Senators are fond of the freedom of their secret sessions and would never agree to give them up. They say the public sessions of such a decorous and dignified body as the Senate heavily tax the physical powers of Senators, most of whom are elderly men, or men who have passed the meridian period of their strength. When the doors are closed and the world shut out, they can, without neglecting their duties, smoke a cigar, lounge on the sofa, or in other ways enjoy a restful change.

On Saturday afternoon there was a melancholy interruption of social festivity at the White House, through the sudden death of Miss Kate Bayard, eldest daughter of the Secretary of State. Miss Bayard had seemed well and extremely gay at the reception in her mother's parlors the evening before. But when she retired at 1:30 A. M., she complained of great fatigue, and having been asked to assist at Miss Cleveland's weekly reception at three o'clock on Saturday, asked that she might not be disturbed until one hour before the White House reception. Her sister Nannie went to awaken her at the appointed time, and found her lying in her bed dead. She was the favorite child of the Secretary, and the main reliance of her invalid mother in all social affairs. The fact that the Bayard household will remain in mourning for a long time will detract from the round of entertainments at the White House, as both Mrs. Bayard and her daughter were expected to have taken a prominent part in them. Secretary Bayard was at the State Department when he received the announcement of his daughter's death. For a moment he seemed to be too much stunned to realize the fact. Then he grasped for breath and became deadly pale. Recovering his self-possession, he walked to his carriage trembling in every limb, and was driven to his home. Miss Bayard's death was from physical exhaustion and heart disease, hastened by the active part she had recently taken in the social life of the Capital.

The good people up in Massachusetts who are trying to keep Republicans in the post officers are simply wasting their time. No matter how strong their petitions may be, they will not avail, as long as reputable Democrats can be found who want the office. The President has laid down the law, so Colonel Vilas says, that when commissions expire he will appoint none but democrats, at least until the time comes when the Democrats have possession of at least half the post offices. So long as that programme is followed out it is idle to send petitions here to keep Republicans in place, as has been done at Malden, Quincy, Chicopee, Winchester and other places, no matter how general the feeling is in their favor in their localities.

Winter Accommodations.

The travelling public are showing their appreciation of the perfect winter accommodations offered by the Fall River line. The large and powerful steamers Bristol and Providence now entirely lighted by electricity, and thoroughly heated by steam, are remarkably well patronized, for this season of the year, by travellers to New York and beyond. Reduced fares may have something to do with it.

Mrs. Margaretta S. Meade, widow of General Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, left a will which was admitted to probate in Philadelphia last week. The estate is valued at $50,000, of which $25,000 are in personal effects. From the $100,000 fund raised for the widow and children by the citizens, Mrs. Meade received $30 a week during the latter part of her life. She was refused a pension by Congress.

Wanted—A life-boat that will float on a "sea of troubles."

"They Say" and The Slanderer.

"The ignoble mind
Loves ever to assail with secret blow
The loftier, purer beings of their kind."

There exists in society a hideous monster, known to all, though no one disturbs it. Its ravages are great, almost incalculable. It slays reputations, poisons, dishonors and defiles the splendor of the most estimable form.—It has no name, being a mere figure of speech, a very word. It is composed of but one phrase and is called "*They say*."

"Do you know such an one?" is often asked, and the person pointed out.

"No; but *they say* he has had strange adventures and his family is very unhappy."

"Are you sure?"

"No, I do not know anything about it, but *they say*"—

"This young woman, so brilliant, so much admired. Do you know her?"

"No. *They say* she is an accomplished coquette and to be shunned."

"But she appears so shy and reserved."

"Certainly; but *they say*"—

"Do not trust that gentleman. Be on your guard."

"Bah! His fortune is immense. See what an immense establishment he has!"

"Yes, but *they say* he is very much involved."

"Do you know the fact?"

"No: but *they say*"—

This "they say" is heard in every relation of life. It is deadly mortal and not to be grasped. It goes hither and thither, strikes and kills manly honor, female virtue, without either sex being ever conscious of the injury done.

Of all the ills and maladies and distempers which "flesh is heir to" few, indeed, are so dangerous and deadly, and none so insidious, as slander. The dark insinuation, the equivocal expression, the half-suppressed sentence, the low whisper—these, with their appropriate accompaniments of looks, winks and nods—are the execrable weapons with which the quiet, smooth-tongued slanderer does his work of desolation and death. An unguarded expression often serves as a foundation for the most poisonous slanders.

Did he attack you openly you could guard against the assaults, and, if you should fall, fall fighting manfully in defence of your honor and reputation. But no! The blighting incendo is passed from one to another until the whole town is in possession of it, with all its snow-ball-like accumulation, and all the way along the blasting secret has traveled under the protection of confidential secrecy, so that the injured and, perhaps, ruined subject of the slanderer is the last to have the doleful tidings sounded in his ears, and, by this time, the fatal stigma has fastened upon him with such weight of suspicion that it may be impossible in a whole life time to cast off effectually the foul assertion.

When we say that our own experimental knowledge of the weakness of our nature and its liability to error when best guarded should teach us to deal charitably with our less fortunate fellows, the sentiment will find a ready response in every rational mind. But how sadly, deplorably deficient in all the nobler impulses of our nature must they be who, prompted by malice or gored by envy, stab at the fair name of the innocent and delight in poring over the mangled reputations of those whose only crime is that they have been marked as victims by the scandals of the community. How lamentably at variance with all that should characterize weak, sinful, fallen man! How boldly, unblushingly confronting all the heavenly precepts given us to redeem our fatal apostasy! How insolently defying all motives of right: how grossly perverting a nature steeped in sin and perverseness since it had a being! But, strange as it may seem, there's not a community can boast of exemption from the slanderer.

If there is one crime in the catalogue of human crimes that is wholly without excuse it is slander. The impetuosity of youth and the ravages of years alike refuse to plead in extenuation of this blistering stain upon the human character. Even the deliberate murderer has a plausible motive: the thief is lured by the hope of ill-gotten gain, and almost every species of human depravity as manifested in unkind actions to our fellows, offer its reward: but the slanderer, unbidden by necessity and unrequited, save by the keen remorse of a guilty conscience, rushes blindly, madly along in the work of human degredation. There is no character pure enough, there is none degraded enough, to escape the withered blast of slander. There are no virtues can elevate the innocent above its pestilential breath; there are no vices yet learned that can sink their votaries beneath its groveling wanderings; but all,—all from the extremes of virtue to the extremes of vice, are embraced in its theatre of operations.

"Evil for evil" is a ready dictate of our own perverted nature. It seems to be an inherent principle implanted within us, that grows with our growth and ripens with our years unless subdued by the influence of a proper education. It accords with the impulse of our untutored passions and pleads its right to supremacy with a boldness and perseverance that but often prevail. But the human breast in which rankle the elements of slander, and from which its polluted and pulluting breath emits, is a stranger even to that poor charity that withholds evil until injuries call to be avenged. It glories not unless glutted with the anguish of its victims or crimsoned by the blood of the reputations it has plunged into unmerited obloquy and shame. The murderer is a Christian, the foe a friend, the robber a saint, compared with the moral turpitude of the saintly-seeming slanderer who, with the tongue of an angel, combinds a heart as black as the smoke of perdition.

A. T. C.

Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been called to the chair of Systematic Theology in the San Francisco Seminary.

An Evening With Ireland's Bards.

The concert of the 20th inst., was financially the biggest hit of the season. The Opera House was crowded to its utmost capacity and the ever beautiful melodies of Ireland were throughout received with enthusiastic applause. Before the production of the initial number, one hundred and forty young misses arrayed in white dresses with green sashes, seated on the stage, rose as one and lent their clear childish voices to the exquisite melody, "Let Erin remember the days of old." It was one of the treats of the evening. Mrs. Malone in the "Dear Little Shamrock of Ireland" was seen at her best and well merited the encore she received. Joe Murphy's famous song "A Handful of Earth" was pleasingly rendered by Mr. O'Laughlin of Providence as was "Sublime was the Warning" which followed. "The Kerry Dance," by Miss Mary Waters, a pleasing song and nicely rendered, preceeded what, to music lovers, was a something to be remembered, "Once Again," by Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Hanrahan's magnificent voice was here heard to advantage and should he visit Newport again he will meet with a warm reception. "The Minstrel boy," by Dr. Kenefick and "Harp that once through Tara's Hall", were well received, as was Mr. Feeley's expressive song, "When through life unblest we rove." As an artist Mrs. Fredericks is too well-known to require more than mere mention. Her rendition of "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Kathleen Mavourneen" being in themselves worth the price of admission. Miss Delia Leddy's "Erin must be free" brought down the house, as did the "Shan Van Vocht" by Mr. Cottrell and "Come back to Erin" by Miss Jennings. "The Meeting of the Waters" won for Mrs. Spencer an elegant bouquet of cut flowers. The quartette "Young May Moon" and chorus "Believe me if all those endearing young Charms" were excellent as was the character duet, "Maggie darling now good bye" by Miss Halpin and Mr. Curran, "Kellarney" by Mr. Curran and "Mrs. Fogarty Christmas Cake" and "Singing on the Stopp" by Mr. Clancy won most enthusiastic applause.

The New Department Commander.

The selection by the delegates to the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Rhode Island, of Colonel Theodore A. Barton to be Department Commander, is one that will not only be approved by every Grand Army man, but by every citizen of the State whose privilege it is to know the gentleman thus honored. He is a very enthusiastic Veteran and has proved himself to be invaluable in reviving the life, so to speak, of Slocum Post. He took charge of that organization when its membership was about two score, and during the time he was elected to the highest office in the gift of the Post, he managed to increase it to many score of men. During the war he held a staff appointment and then, as at every other time, he did his duty faithfully and well. Commander Barton is a Newport boy, and for that reason our readers will be interested in his well deserved promotion.

Installation of Officers.

At the annual meeting of Canonchet Lodge, No. 2439, G. U. O. of O. F., the following officers were installed by P. and F. C. F. D. Fayerweather and P. and F. Benjamin Greene:—

V. G.—D. B. Allen.
N. G.—William T. Grosse.
P. N. G.—H. C. Johnson.
N. F.—James H. Beanes.
P. N. F.—Benjamin A. Greene.
R. S. to V. G.—James H. Holmes.
L. S. to V. G.—William H. Agys.
R. S. to N. G.—Henry Washington.
L. S. to N. G.—Charles Waters.
I. G.—D. D. Pugsley.
E. S.—Joseph Myers.
Warden—George T. Fizz.
W. C.—Isaac Johnson.
W. T.—Kevi Jackson.
P. S.—H. W. Cooper.
Judge Advocate—C. F. D. Fayerweather.

A large picture of Captain John Waters, which has for some time hung in in the entry way leading to Child's photograph gallery, was removed from its frame by some unknown thief during broad daylight on Thursday. The Captain's enemies should know that destroying his picture does not remove the man.

MIDDLETOWN.

The entertainment given at the Oliphant School House on Wednesday evening by Mr. W. B. Davidson of Newport was in every respect a success. The audience was as large as could be comfortably seated. The different stereopticon views attracted a great deal of attention some creating much merriment. The closing part consisted of sleight of hand performance showing that Mr. Davidson is quite an expert. The hat trick was a wonder, the wonder being how so many articles could be taken out of the hat. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the Middletown Free Library and netted the nice little sum of twenty-one dollars.

"Full Aires." The proud strut of the peacock.

Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

I envy He the head that tells a good many of them.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents.

Policemen assist each other by clubbing together.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

How to Gain a High position—Ascend a mountain.

If you are tired taking the old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One Pill a dose.

A ship that has two mates and no captain.—Courtship.

Those persons who do not need Iron, but who are troubled with Nervousness and Dyspepsia, will find in Carter's Little Nerve Pills a most desirable article. They are mostly used in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in this way often exert a most magical effect. Take just one pill of each kind immediately after eating and you will be free from indigestion and Dyspepsia. In vials at 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

THE BEE HIVE.

ANNUAL FEBRUARY BARGAIN SALE

SPECIAL PRICES! SPECIAL PRICES!

BONAFIDE REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT ON REGULAR STOCK OF GOODS.

On Monday morning we shall offer the following bargains, and many others which are not mentioned.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, all sizes, at 38c., reduced from 50c.
Ladies' Vests sizes 32, 34, 36, at 49c., reduced from 75c. and $1.00
Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Drawers (all wool) at 62c., reduced from 75c.
Gents' Scarlet Shirts and Drawers (all wool) at 62c., reduced from 75c.
Gents' Mixed Shirts and Drawers 29c., former price 50c.
Gents' Blue Ribbed Shirts and Drawers 75c. former price $1.00
Gents' Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers $1.00, former price $1.50.
Boys' Heavy Shirts (large sizes) 19c., former price 25c. and 33c.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Balbrigan Hose (full finish) at 12½c., formerly 20c.
Ladies' All Wool Hose (full finish) 20c., formerly 25c.
Ladies' All Wool Hose (extra heavy) 29c. formerly 38c.
Gents' Camel Hair Hose 29c. formerly 25c. and 33c.
Gents' All Wool Hose (extra heavy) 29c. former price 38c. and 45c.
Children's All Wool Hose 10c., formerly 18c. and 20c.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose (colors only) 29c. former price 50c.
Ladies' Black cotton Hose (extra quality) white soles, 25c., formerly 33c.
Gents' Heavy Seamless Hose 4 prs. for 25c., reduced from 12½c. a pair.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Heavy Cashmere Gloves (4-button length) 19c. reduced from 25c.
Ladies' Extra Quality Cashmere Gloves 25c., reduced from 38c.
Children's Cashmere Gloves 15c., reduced from 25c.
Ladies' Kid Gloves (light and dark) perfect goods, at 42c., formerly 50c. and 62c.
Ladies' Kid Gloves (extra quality) 62c., formerly 85c.

Ladies' Undressed Kid Gloves (8-buttoned mousquetaires) 75c., former ly 89c.
Ladies' Lined Kid Mittens 50c., reduced from $1.00
Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves 65c. reduced from $1.00
Gents' Heavy Mittens 19c., reduced from 25c.

Ladies' Hair Cloth Bustles 18c., reduced from 25c.
Ladies' Calico Wrappers (best print) 75c., formerly $1.00.
Feather Trimming at 25c. formerly 35c., at 28c. formerly 50c., at 36c. formerly 75c.
Fringes at 2½c. formerly 38c., at 37c. formerly 50c., at 62c. formerly $1.
1 Lot Buttons 2 doz. for 5c., formerly 5 and 8c. a doz.
1 Lot Corsets, broken assortment, 50c., formerly 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.
1 Lot Misses' Corsets 25c., reduced from 38c.
1 Lot Children's and Misses' Leggins 25c., formerly 38c. and 45c.
Felt Skirts at 50c. formerly 75c., at 75c. formerly $1.00, at $100 formerly $1.50.
Underskirts at 65c. formerly 75c.
Ladies' Jersey Jackets $5.00, reduced from $8.00
Embroidered Flannel at 75c. formerly 95c. a yard.
Embroidered Flannel at 95c. formerly $1.20 a yard.
Embroidered Flannel at $1.25, formerly $1.75 a yard.
1 Lot Black Satin Ribbon (extra quality) 2, 2½ and 3 inches wide at 25c. a yard, reduced from 30, 35 and 40c.

COTTON UNDERWEAR.

Chemises at 19c., reduced from 25c.
Chemises at 29c., reduced from 38c.
Night Gowns at 29c., reduced from 45c.
Night Gowns at 50c., reduced from 75c.

Ladies' Worsted Hoods 62c. formerly 75c.
Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets 65c. formerly 75c.
Colgate Soap 3c. formerly 5c.

Actual present and former prices stated, and as these Lots are to be closed out and will not be duplicated at these prices, we advise all to avail themselves of this opportunity at once at the

BEE HIVE, 154 THAMES STREET.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY 1886.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
STANDARD TIME.					
23 Sat	7	4 47	9 12	10 07	10 36
24 Sun	7	6 4 48	10 21	10 52	11 27
25 Mon	7	5 4 49	11 27	11 46	.....
26 Tues	7	4 4 51	mon	0 21	0 44
27 Wed	7	3 4 52	0 31	1 25	1 50
28 Thurs	7	2 4 53	1 32	2 28	2 51
29 Fri	7	1 4 55	2 36	3 29	3 50

New Moon, 5th day, 2h. 44m., morning.
First Quarter, 13th day, 7h. 24m., morning.
Full Moon, 20th day, 2h. 45m., morning.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 8h. 31m., evening.

The expenses for the funeral of Gen. Grant, amounting to a little over $14,000, have been paid by the Government.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c., $1.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, $1.

7% NET Security 3 to 6 times loan, INTEREST semi-annual and paid at your home. 22th year of residence, and loth of business. No injustice nor bad to pay taxes, costs of foreclosure, wait for interest, or take land. BEST of References all around you. Write if you have money to loan. Address D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON, Negotiators of Mortgage Loans. MENTION THIS PAPER. ST. PAUL, MINN.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SLEDDING NOTICE.

IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 12 of the City Ordinances, the following named streets are hereby designated as sledding places, for the use of single sleds only:

North Baptist Street,
Ayrault Street,
Bull Street,
North Side of Mall on Washington Square,
Barney Street,
Main Avenue,
William and Gidley Streets,
Young and Bowery Streets,
Dearborn Street.

Double sleds may be used on:

East Catherine Street,
Buena Vista Street,
Bath Road and
West End of Narragansett Avenue,

but not elsewhere.

Per order of the Mayor,
HENRY E. TURNER, Jr.,
Chief of Police.
1-16

CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE.

Public Statutes of Rhode Island, Chapter 66. Of Traveling on Highways.

[EXTRACT.]

SECTION 5. Every person who shall ride or drive faster than a common traveling pace, in any of the streets of Newport

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shall, unless justifiable cause be made to appear for such riding or driving, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each offence.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 6. Every person who shall drive any horse over any of the public highways for the purpose of racing or trying the speed of said horse, shall be fined not less than three dollars nor more than twenty dollars.

Attention is called to the foregoing, and notice is hereby given, that violations thereof will be promptly prosecuted.

HENRY E. TURNER, Jr.,
1-16 Chief of Police.

Newport National Bank.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders January 13, 1886, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Wm. Brownell, Wm. E. Domalis, Henry Ball, Jr., John C. Stoddard, Wm. Gilpin, Wm. Bailey, Henry C. Stevens.

At a meeting of the Directors held the same day Wm. Brownell, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

HENRY C. STEVENS,
Newport, R. I., January 13, 1886. Cashier.

National Bank of Rhode Island

OF NEWPORT, R. I., Jan., 12, 1886.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected, Directors for the year ensuing, viz:—

W. A. Clarke, Frederick Tompkins, Augustus P. Sherman, John D. Richardson, Thomas P. Peckham.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors held the same day, the following officers were elected for the year ensuing:—

W. A. Clarke, President; Augustus P. Sherman, Vice President; Thomas P. Peckham, Cashier; John P. Peckham, Clerk.

1-16 T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

National Exchange Bank.

Newport, Jan. 12, 1886.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected Directors for the year ensuing:—

Samuel Carr, Perry G. Case, Stephen S. Albro, Chas. P. Barker, Stephen H. Norman, Augustin T. Titus.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected: Samuel Carr, President; Stephen H. Norman, Cashier; Thomas A. Spencer, Teller, Geo. H. Proud, Clerk

STEPHEN H. NORMAN,
Cashier.

Union National Bank.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this bank held at their banking room this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Robert S. Barker, Thomas B. Raffurty, George F. Crandall, William E. Crandall, Michael Cottrell, Noah Redford, Benjamin B. H. Sherman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors held the same day, George F. Crandall was re-elected President, John S. Coggeshall, Cashier; and William A. Coggeshall, Teller.

JOHN S. COGGESHALL,
Newport, R. I., Jan. 12, 1886. Cashier.

First National Bank.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this bank held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing:—

Benjamin Marsh, T. Mumford Seabury, John A. C. Story, John E. Seabury, Philip Rider, Henry H. Fay, Robert S. Chase, Wm. S. Cranston, John S. Langley.

At a meeting of the Directors held the same day, T. Mumford Seabury was elected President, Nath'l B. Swinburne, Cashier; Edward L. Spencer, Teller; David E. Easterbrooks, Clerk.

NATH'L B. SWINBURNE,
Newport, R. I., Jan. 12, 1886. Cashier.

Christmas Presents.

For sale at House No. 26 Second St.

Ninety choice Canaries. The old golden Norwich Canaries, the brightest yellow that can be found; clear Green, mixed Green and yellow; Cinnamon Mixed, Clear Cinnamon and Mottled Birds. Warranted good singers. Also a very rich, handsome choice of Female Birds. None but choice Birds.

NATHANIEL WILSON.

SHELL FISHERIES.

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE by William H. Rose of Tiverton for lease of eight acres of oyster ground on the east side of Sakonnet River north of Sapowet Point.

Friday, February 5, A. D. 1886 at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of N. P. S. Thomas, 26 Westminster Street (Room 8) in the City of Providence, R. I., is hereby appointed the time and place for the consideration of the same. Competitors and objectors are invited to attend.

JAMES C. COLLINS,
N. P. S. THOMAS,
JAMES M. WRIGHT,
} Comm'rs of Shell Fisheries.
1-16-3w

CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE.

Ordinances of the City of Newport. Chapter 15. Sidewalks.

[EXTRACT]

SECTION 3. The owner or owners, occupant or occupants, or any person having the care of any building or lot of land bordering on any street, square, or public place within the city, where there is a sidewalk supported by a curb-stone, shall within the first five hours of daylight, after the ceasing to fall of any snow, cause the same to be removed from the sidewalk adjoining such building or lot; and in all streets where there are no curbstones set, a pathway, at least four feet wide, shall be made on and along the sidewalk aforesaid for the convenience of passengers; in default thereof, such owner or owners, occupant or occupants, or other persons shall be fined a sum not less than two nor more than five dollars, and for each and every day that the snow shall remain on such sidewalks, shall be fined not less than two nor more than five dollars.

SECTION 4. Whenever any sidewalk, or any part thereof, adjoining any building or lot of land on any street shall be encumbered with ice, it shall be the duty of the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, or any person having the care of such building or lot, to cause such sidewalk to be made safe and convenient, by removing the ice therefrom or by covering the same with sand or ashes; and in case such owner or owners, or other person shall neglect so to do, for the space of four hours during the daytime, he shall be fined a sum not less than two nor more than five dollars, and like sums for every day thereafter that the said sidewalks shall continue so encumbered.

The police have been instructed to report the names of persons violating the provisions of the foregoing sections, and notice is hereby given that prosecutions will promptly follow.

HENRY E. TURNER, Jr.,
1-16 Chief of Police.

WHY Ladies and Gentlemen should wear Talent Inner Heels. They enable you to wear a smaller boot; they make you taller and more stately; nails cannot hurt the heels nor rust the hose; they make a lighter tread and give a pretty shape to the foot; they are splendid; ladies admire them. Sent safely by mail everywhere. Wrap a ten cent piece in separate paper, put in envelope and direct to P. I. H. Co., No. 75 Springfield Street, Boston, Mass., or enclose $1 for 4 pair. They make a pretty present to lady or gentlemen friends. Send for 4 pair and be stylish and happy. Please read this once more.

HEALTH RESTORED.

Nothing Purifies the Blood; Tones the Liver and Stomach, or Renews the Strength as fast as

LOVERING'S T. A. T.

50 cts. by druggists or mail. Prepared only by

J. E. B. LOVERING, Chelsea, Mass.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N. York.

CATARRH

Nervous Headache, and all similar complaints. Sure Relief and Cure by using NO NAME THE SUFFERERS' FRIEND.

We Warrant It. By mail, 50c. and $1. Send for testimonials and reliable references of people in this section who have been cured. On sale at drug and general stores. ERMOLA COMPOUNDING CO., Haverhill, Mass.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer who will give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Valentines! Valentines!

D. L. CUMMINGS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

146 THAMES ST.,

is now opening the LARGEST line of Valentines in the City in Cards, Lacey and Fringed Valentines and Novelties from 1 ct. up.

Just received. Another lot of

EUCHRE CARDS

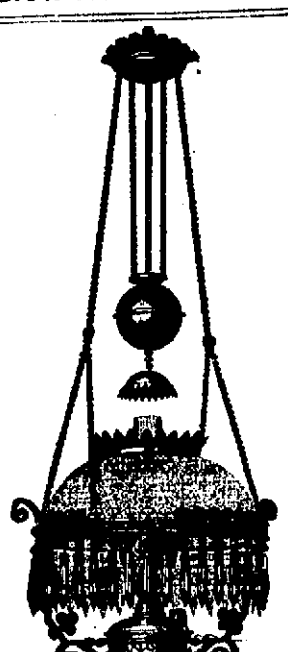
with counters and rules for playing the new and popular game of

PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER

146 Thames Street

New Advertisements.



$1.75. $1.75.

EXTENSION

Library Lamp

COMPLETE FOR

$1.75.

If you would behold BARGAINS, look in our store window. Many of these prices are special and will not hold good after the display is removed from the window.

Hanging Library Lamps,

—WITH—

DUPLEX BURNER,

—FOR—

$2.25 $2.25

Decorated Vase Stand Lamps,

Brass Bowl and Trimmings and Decorated Shade, for

$2.00 $2.00

HAND LAMPS

Almost given away.

See our beautiful

Stand Lamps,

MADE UP IN

LEEDS WARE,
BISQUE,
PORCELAIN,
COLORED GLASS,
RICH BRASS,
ANTIQUE BRASS,

NICKEL,

AND ASK TO SEE THE

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.

And remember we have at the lowest market prices.

COMPLETE

Housefurnishing OUTFITS,

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF

A. C. Titus & Co.,

225 to 229 THAMES STREET.

New Advertisements.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in amendment to, and alteration of chapter 15 of an Ordinance comprising the ordinances of the City of Newport, and to repeal previous amendments thereto:

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

ALL AMENDMENTS and alterations previously made to said chapter are hereby repealed, and said Chapter 15 of said Ordinance, is hereby altered and amended so as to read as follows; and as so hereby altered and amended shall take effect immediately, namely:—

CHAPTER 15.
POLICE.

SECTION
1. Permanent Police force.
2. Special Police force.
3. Each member of Police to procure and to wear a uniform.
4. Each member to devote his whole attention to the department.
5. Chief of Police, his powers and his duties.
6. Chief of Police to keep a complaint book.
7. Captain of police: his duties.
8. Who shall act in place of captain in his absence.
9. Duties of members of police force.
10. Night Police to extinguish street gas lights.
11. Duties of police force in case of fire.
12. The day, how divided between the day and night forces.
13. Compensation of members of Police force.
14. Mayor may detail policemen for special services.
15. Pay of police while disabled, or during sickness.
16. Mayor, Chief of Police or captain may authorize members to act ununiformed for special purposes.
17. Members of police force while on duty not to drink intoxicating liquors, nor to enter places where liquors are kept for sale, except while in performance of duty. Qualifications for appointment to police force.
18. Restriction as to making known information.
19.

SECTION 1. The permanent Police officers of the city of Newport shall consist of thirty-four policemen, of whom one shall be captain of police and three others shall be sergeants of police.

SECTION 2. In addition to said permanent police there shall be such other policemen as the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, may see fit to appoint, to act as a reserve force and to serve severally only when specially called upon by the Mayor or the Chief of Police or in an emergency or for special service or to fill some vacancy in the permanent police force or constitute a temporary addition thereto, and to receive such compensation for the time of actual service only as the City Council may from time to time prescribe or see fit to allow, and to be called the Special Police Force.

SECTION 3. Each member of said permanent police force shall wear at all times except as hereinafter provided when on duty such uniform as the city council may from time to time designate.

SECTION 4. Each member of the permanent police force shall devote his whole time and attention to the business of the police department, and is expressly prohibited from following any other calling, or engaging in any other business; and, although certain hours are ordinarily allotted for the performance of duty, yet at all times he must be prepared to act immediately, whenever his services are required, by day or by night in every part of the city within or without the limits of his beat.

SECTION 5. The Mayor from time to time shall designate the members of the permanent police force who shall serve by day and compose the day police and also those who shall serve by night and compose the night police. The Chief of Police shall be the chief of the entire police force of the city. He shall have precedence and control of the department, its officers and members, but under and subject to the Mayor. He shall devote his whole time to the municipal affairs of the city, to preserve the peace, order and cleanliness thereof, and to this end he shall cause to be faithfully executed the laws of the State, the ordinances of the city and the orders of the mayor and the board of aldermen, touching such matters. He shall take prompt notice of all nuisances, impediments, obstructions and defects in the streets, lanes, alleys, courts, public places, and squares of the city, and shall remove the same or take all proper measures relating thereto, according to law. He shall be especially vigilant in detecting and prosecuting all offences in this city against the laws prohibiting gaming and houses of ill-fame. He shall cause legal proceedings to be instituted for the prosecution of all violations of the laws and ordinances within this city, and shall attend at stated hours, daily, at his office in the police station. He shall make a detailed report, quarterly, to the Mayor, of the business of the police department of the preceding quarter, stating therein the number of warrants issued by him and for what offences, and the number of convictions had thereupon. He shall in the performances of all and singular the duties of his office, act under the advice and direction of the mayor.

SECTION 6. The Chief of Police shall keep in his office a book, called a complaint book, wherein shall be fully and clearly noted all complaints, which he may deem worthy of attention, made against any of the police force, and every formal complaint of a breach of the laws, or the good order or cleanliness of the city, and shall note under each such complaint as recorded, his action thereupon; and said books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the mayor, and members of the Board of Aldermen.

SECTION 7. The captain of police shall have immediate command of the night police. He shall be in attendance at the police station, daily, at the time appointed for the assembling of the night police, at which time he shall assign to each policeman his beat for the night. He shall keep a correct record of all persons arrested and committed to the police station, and of all persons who may lodge therein, stating the names of such persons and all other particulars of each case. He shall also keep an accurate record of the time of lighting and extinguishing the street lights, from day to day, and the number of the same that are used each night, and shall furnish a certified copy of such record, at the end of each month, to the city council, and a like copy to the corporation, person or persons who may have contracted with the city, for lighting the streets. He shall report promptly to the Chief of Police each morning all delinquencies of the night police, and all offences against the laws, and the substance of all reports made to him by the night police, for and during the previous night. He shall see that the provisions of this ordinance, and of all other ordinances, rules and regulations in relation to the night police, are duly enforced. And he shall perform all the duties of his office under the advice and direction of the Chief of Police.

SECTION 8. In the absence or the inability of the captain of the police, all the duties devolving upon him shall be discharged by such officer or other member of the permanent police force as the Mayor may designate for that purpose.

SECTION 9. In addition to the duties imposed upon such constables by the law and the statutes of this State, the police of this city shall faithfully observe, perform and discharge the following duties, to wit: Every policeman shall prevent the collection of any crowd in such numbers as to obstruct the convenient passage of peaceable persons through any public place, and shall arrest without a warrant and carry to the police station, any person who may be intoxicated or noisy and disorderly in any street or public place, any person who shall wilfully raise a false alarm of fire, any person found under suspicious circumstances, and any person violating any law of the State or ordinance of this city; two or more policemen shall not go their rounds in company, unless specially ordered to do so by the chief of police, or the captain or officer in charge of the night police, and when they meet while on duty they shall not stop to talk or walk together; every policeman shall obey all orders and regulations coming from his superior officer or officers, or otherwise lawfully made and adopted; every night policeman while on patrol shall be constantly engaged, as far as may be, in passing through all the lanes, streets, wharves and public places of his beat, and shall not leave his beat unless in answer to a call for assistance, or by order of the captain; he shall carry a club, and such other arms as the mayor or chief of police may direct; but he shall not use a weapon except in urgent cases of self-defence; if he desires to be absent from duty during the night, he shall so state to the captain at least two hours time before the night force is stationed, and the captain, if he think proper, may grant his request and provide a substitute for him; he shall report to the captain every morning all offences against law which he has noticed during the previous night, and the names of all persons, as far as practicable, seen visiting or entering or coming out from any house known or suspected to be a house of ill-fame or a gambling house, and a description of every such person whose name he does not know and cannot ascertain. He shall examine in the night time all doors, gates, and low windows of dwellings and stores to see that they are properly secured, and if not, give notice to the locates, if any, or if none, make the same fast and notify the owner in the morning. He shall watch vacant houses to prevent depredations, be vigilant to prevent fire; call the attention of abattoirs to the state of their sidewalks when by snow, ice or other causes they are rendered dangerous. He shall note all nuisances, impediments, obstructions and defects in the streets, lanes, courts, or public places in the city, removing the same when practicable, or making report thereof without delay to the chief of police or captain of police.

SECTION 10. The night police, under the direction of the captain of police, shall extinguish the street gas lights.

New Advertisements.

SECTION 11. Whenever a fire breaks out in the night time, the entire police force, except the night police, then on patrol shall if practicable, promptly repair to the place of the fire, and shall there report for orders to the mayor or to the police officer next highest in rank then present.

SECTION 12. The night police shall daily assemble at the police station, so as to enter upon the duties of the night at six o'clock p. m. They shall, during the night and until the hour of their release in the morning, patrol the city in such numbers or divisions, for and during such hours and with such intervals or periods of waiting or attendance at the police station as the mayor shall from time to time prescribe; and they shall be released from duty at seven o'clock a. m., during the period from May first to November first every year, and at eight o'clock a. m. during the residue of every year, but not before said hours. During said hours of duty, and while not on patrol, each night policeman shall be all the time in or about the police station, ready to perform any service that may be necessary or desirable. The day police shall serve on duty from seven o'clock a. m. until six o'clock p. m., each and every day.

SECTION 13. The annual compensation of the members of the permanent police force shall be as follows, payable monthly, to wit: The captain of police, eight hundred, twenty-one and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars per year; sergeants of the police, seven hundred and seventy-five and sixty-two hundredths dollars per year each; and all other members of the police force, except the chief of police, seven hundred and thirty dollars per year each. No extra compensation shall be paid. All fees and penalties, including witness fees in all criminal cases and complaints, and in all cases in which the city is a party, received by any member of the police force, shall be paid by such member into the city treasury, and an account thereof, rendered under oath to the city clerk, before he shall be entitled to receive his monthly pay.

SECTION 14. The mayor may direct and detail any policeman or policemen to perform special and extra services, at the request and for the particular benefit of individuals; provided that such services shall be rendered without expense to the city.

SECTION 15. Every policeman, captain of police, or sergeant of police who shall be disabled while in the discharge of his duty, shall be entitled to his pay until his return to service, provided the disability shall be certified by the city physician, or with the approval of the mayor, by some other physician, and shall not continue for more than two months; but he shall always receive his pay for as long a term of disability as the city council upon the recommendation of the mayor may direct. In all cases of other or ordinary sickness or disability he shall have pay for not exceeding five days thereof, upon the certificate of the chief of police or of the captain of police, and for fifteen days additional and no longer, upon the written order of the mayor.

SECTION 16. The mayor, chief of police or the captain of police may in their discretion authorize the policemen of their command to act ununiformed for any special purpose.

SECTION 17. No member of the police force shall in the police station or elsewhere, while on duty, drink any kind of intoxicating liquors, or except while in the immediate performance of his duty enter any place in which intoxicating drinks are sold, kept for sale, or furnished.

SECTION 18. No person shall be eligible to the office of captain of police, sergeant of police or policeman unless he be in sound and vigorous health, energetic and courageous, of temperate and industrious habits, peaceable and courteous in his manner, neat and cleanly as to his person and his dress, respectful and obedient to his superiors, zealous apparently for the discharge of his duties, and able to read and write the English language; and before the appointment of any new member of the permanent police force, he shall furnish the mayor with a certificate of the city physician or of some other physician approved by the mayor, that he is physically qualified to perform the duties of the office. And no new member shall be appointed to the permanent police force from and after the first appointments under this ordinance, who is over 40 years of age.

SECTION 19. No member of either the permanent police force or the special police force, shall communicate any information respecting orders or regulations or any other business of the department, or any information the making known of which would be detrimental to the public service, to any person outside of the police department, except by special permission of a superior officer.

[Passed January 4, 1886.]
A true copy
Attest:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
City Clerk.
1-6-3w

Normal School.

THE SPRING TERM begins WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. Examination of candidates for admission Tuesday, Feb. 2. T. J. MORGAN, Principal, Providence, R. I. 1-16-3w

CHEAP READING

—AT—

CLARKE'S

NEWS DEPOT.

BUNDLES

—OF—

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
FRANK LESLIE'S
HARPER' BAZAAR,
PUCK AND LIFE

—AT—

25 CENTS EACH,

Aquidneck National Bank.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—
Thomas Coggeshall, President; Charles T. Hopkins, Cashier; Thomas R. Congdon, Teller; Edward P. Landers, Clerk.
CHARLES T. HOPKINS, Cash.
Newport, R. I., Jan. 18, 1886.

Aquidneck National Bank.

AT AN ELECTION for Directors held January 12, 1886, the following named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
Thomas T. Carr, Robert S. Franklin, Samuel McAdam, Thomas Coggeshall, Lewis L. Simmons, Wm. O. Greene and Wm. H. Flodder.
CHARLES T. HOPKINS, Cash.
Newport, R. I., Jan. 18, 1886.

F. S. WAITE.

Butterick's Patterns for Jan.

JUST IN.

AGENCY FOR

Lewando's French Dye House.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

AGENCY.

Full Supply Fall and Winter Dry Goods Just received at 203 THAMES STREET.

ASK FOR THE

W. L. DOUGLAS

Best material, perfect fit, equals any $5 or $6 shoe; every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted." Congress, Button and Lace. If you cannot get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

JOHN M. SWAN,
168 Thames street,
Agent for Newport Co.

Miscellaneous.

PROPOSALS.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE on the new School-house for the Fifth Ward invite architects to submit plans and specifications for the construction of a two-story building to contain eight school-rooms, at a cost not to exceed 20,000 dollars. Particulars as to location and general features desired can be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Committee. Plans will be received until February 10, proximo.
GEO. A. LITTLEFIELD,
Secretary of Joint Committee.
Newport, R. I., January 16, 1886.

Harrington's

Restaurant,

No. 113 BROAD SREET.,

Opposite Narragansett Hotel,

Providence, R. I.

BEST COFFEE
AND
Fried Oysters
IN THE
CITY.

1-2

GLENWOOD RANGES.

The Glenwood B. Range

is making a commotion among Stove Dealers as well as among the people.

"The Most Pleasing in Design."
"The Most Economical in Consuming Fuel."
"Quickest Baker."
"Possessing all Modern Improvements."
"No Old Iron." &c., &c.

We know that in the

GLENWOOD B. RANGE,

we have a Range that will tell its own story in regard to those things, embodying as it does many NEW, SENSIBLE and PRACTICAL CONVENIENCES, and being so made and put together that it will not fail to give satisfaction. We simply invite you to look it over and thoroughly examine and test it.
Stove and Range combined.

REMEMBER

There are no ways for the ashes to escape except into the ash pan.

Over 400 now in use in this City.

SOLD ONLY BY

Walsh Bros.

222 Thames St., Cor Frank.

GLASSWARE ! !

The popularity of our

Holiday Glassware Department

has been so great, we have decided to

continue it permanently,

Handsome patterns of table ware from FIVE CENTS up. Those looking for such goods are invited to examine our line. At least 50 per cent saved by buying of us.

GROCERIES ! !

A complete assortment of First Class, staple and fancy Groceries at

"Ragged Edge" Margins

FOR CASH AT

J. G. Johnson's,

39 THAMES ST.

SEABURY,

214 Thames St,

MY ANNUAL SALE OF

SHOP-WORN BOOTS AND SHOES

WILL COMMENCE

Monday, February 1st.

Miscellaneous.

WM. H. ASHLEY & Co.,

Superior Fall and Winter Stock

—OF—

Fashionable Clothing

for Men, Young Men, Boys and Children. Lowest cash Prices marked in plain figures.

No 20 South Main Street,
Fall River, Mass.

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

A full line of

GENTS'
Lined and Unlined
Street Gloves

Also a

NEW VARIETY

—OF—

GENTS'
SILK and CASHMERE
MUFFLERS

With a very HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

—AND—

NECK SCARFS
AND
TIES

We have just returned from New York with a

Large Variety

—OF—

Ladies' and Misses'
FUR
MUFFS
and
COLLARS

In all the FASHIONABLE FURS.
We Furnish

TRIMMING FURS

In all the Varieties.

J. E. SEABURY,

Well Buckets

CHAIN AND ROPE.

I have a larger stock of those goods than I care to carry over, and will sell them low to close them out. Call and see the goods and prices before purchasing.

WILLIAM J. LYNCH,

Cor. Washington Sq. and Duke St

H. W. Ladd & Co

Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear.

Special Prices!

Ladies Fine Cashmere Gloves, black and colors, at 25c. a pair never sold before less than 50c.

Misses' Fine English Cashmere, Hose, black and colored, sizes 5 to 8 1-2, 33c. to 50c. a pair.

Ladies' Fine All-Wool White Undervests at 75c. each, worth $1.25.

Gents' Fine Heavy English Merino Half Hose at 37 1-2 cts. a pair, usual price 50c.

Gents' Extra Quality White Merino Undervests and Drawers at $1.25 each, worth $1.75.

Gents' Heavy Blue Ribbed Shirts and Drawers at 90c. each, reduced from $1.25.

H. W. LADD & CO.

Providence, R. I.

Notice.

UNITARIAN TRACTS, PAPERS, &c., sent free to any one addressing Cor. Secretary of Women's Auxiliary Conference, P. O. Box 835, Newport, R. I. [12-12

Sun Is Rising Plants' Blooming.

Fine Nosegay 25c., better for 50c. and $1. Plants in Pots, Carnations, Callas, Primroses, Begonias, Heliotropes, Yellow Oxalis, &c.

Wilson's Greenhouses Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

Lynch & Sullivan,

STEAM FITTERS.

Agents for the

New American Automatic STEAM HEATER

which is made of the best materials, constructed of Wrought Iron, no joints to leak from unequal expansion, economical in fuel, the most perfect heater ever built. Call and examine at

171 Spring St.

9-12-6m

We now have on hand a nice line of

PARLOR FURNITURE

upholstered in the Muslin. Also a fine assortment of

FURNITURE COVERINGS

of the latest patterns of Tapestry, Plush, etc. A nice assortment of

Rattan, Reed and Willow Chairs, Fancy Tables and Stands. Also a few nice Antique Pieces, such as Desk, Chest of Drawers, Card Table, Two Clocks, Mirrors, etc.

Now is the time to have your Mattresses made and made over. Furniture repaired and recovered. We desire also to call attention to the Patent Bath Tub Seat, a most desirable addition to the Bath Room.

Hazard & Horton.

No. 40 CHURCH STREET.

James U. Cooper,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

3 MILL STREET.

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING and GRAINING. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to KALSOMINING.

Newport Hard Wax Polish.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

First fill the wood with some good filler; after the filling has been rubbed off the surface, allow it ten hours to dry, then rub on a coat of the polish with a piece of cloth; let it stand ten or fifteen minutes, and polish by rubbing briskly with a stiff brush, with a woolen cloth or felt. For carved work the polish can be thinned with Turpentine, and applied with a brush. Never use the Polish over oil that is not dry. The Polish can be used without filling, with a good effect.

BARGAINS.

In order to reduce my stock of

Furniture and Wall Paper,

I will sell at greatly reduced prices. Call and secure bargains.

156 Thames Street,

STAFFORD BRYER.

11-14

CLOTHING!

My Stock of

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Suits and Overcoats

—FOR—

Men, Youths and Boys,

—FOR—

FALL and WINTER

is now in.

I should be pleased to show the same to anyone in want of anything in that line.

Just received from

Topping, Maynard & Hobson,

—THE—

Dunlap and Youman's Block

—IN—

BROWN and BLACK
STIFF HATS.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

189 THAMES STREET.

Butterick's Patterns for January.

JUST RECEIVED.

Agency for LEWANDO'S FRENCH

DYE HOUSE!

BOSTON.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS

IN GOOD VARIETY AT

F. S. WAITE'S,

203 THAMES STREET.

Tenement to Let.

On Howard avenue. City water and gas.
APPLY TO
D. C. DENHAM,
276 Thames street.
9-26

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1 sizes at Druggists.

Miscellaneous.

Centennial Tea Co.

READ'S BLOCK.
95. THAMES ST. 95.

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES
and FANCY GROCERIES.

Special Inducements

Offered to

HOTELS and BOARDING HOUSES.

Headquarters

—FOR—

SHIP SUPPLIES.

We are connected by Telephone.

P. O. Box 272.

REMOVAL.

BRISKHAM

and

DAVIDSON,

Landscape Photographers.

thank their numerous customers for past patronage and would intimate that they are now located at

No. 6 Equality Square,

Corner of West Broadway,

where we have superior accommodations for producing our pictures which have given such universal satisfaction. A large selection of views, &c., on exhibition and for sale at our show room which is now open. A large lot of slightly soiled pictures for sale at reduced prices. Views, Residences, Animals, Groups, Interiors and Window Transparencies a specialty.

Stereopticon and Magical

ENTERTAINMENTS

from one to two hours. Suitable for Lodges, Societies, Sunday Schools and Private Parties. Terms, Press Reports and Testimonials at the above address.

RHODE ISLAND

Hospital Trust Co.

Office 60 South Main Street.

Open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $800,000.

PAYS *interest on* DEPOSITS, *subject to checks at sight;*
MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.
All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.
All information furnished at this Company's office.
The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the settlement of estates,* and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.
Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, *are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.*
Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, and John C. Pegram.
HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
W. H. LATHAM, Vice President.
E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

W. H. ARNOLD

Has just returned from New York, where he has selected with great care the LARGEST and FINEST STOCK of

Engravings, Etchings, Indotints, Paintings, English, French and American Chromos, Easels, Velvet Frames, Ebony Brackets, Wall Pockets, Paper Racks, Gold and Bronze Cabinet Frames, Christmas Cards, &c., &c.

To be found in the City, and at the lowest prices. I have also the largest and finest stock of MOULDINGS in the City, consisting in part of fine

Gold, Composition Gold, Bronze, Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, Chestnut, Ebony, Maple, Black Walnut.

&c., &c., which I am prepared to make up in the best manner and at the lowest possible prices at a day's notice. I have also taken the Agency of the largest and best known Company in New England for

Crayon Portraits.

All orders promptly filled and faithfully executed at

12 BROADWAY.

Dr. T. A. KENEFICK,

(OFFICE OF THE LATE DR. BUTLER)

94 Pelham Street.

OFFICE HOURS:
9 to 10 A. M.
1 to 2, and 7 to 8 P. M. 6-13.3m

For Sale or To Rent.

For Sale for Cash or on installment or to rent an Upright Piano only 6 months old. Also a second-hand Square Piano for sale for $35, cash, or $30 on Instalments. Apply to

JOHN VARS,

NO. 8 SHERMAN STREET.

Farm and Family

Eggs in Winter.

A writer in the Albany Cultivator remarks that if any profit is expected from poultry in the winter, means must be had to produce the necessary warmth. Without this there is only existence, and bare existence costs too much and is too long drawn out. Working half the year to maintain the life of our animals the other half is a kind of farming which never pays.

The writer states that he has fed his hens for years all they could eat, sometimes keeping grain before them all the time, and at other times feeding them regularly twice a day. His henhouse is very free from vermin, has windows on the south side, is a comparatively warm place, and is really an improvement on many of those in which hens lay, except the one necessary thing—warmth.

Some of his neighbors, with no better hens, not as good breeds, got lots of eggs, and he made up his mind that there must be more warmth in the henhouse if eggs were to be produced. Artificial heat does not seem to be the thing, as this would cause the fowls to sicken. The cold must be kept out and the inside air warmed by the heat thrown off by the fowls.

A dry basement seems to be the most natural place for poultry to do well. A successful poultryman has such a basement under his barn, and here, with a thick wall on all sides except the front to the south, his hens are almost as prolific in eggs as in summer. The morning meal consists of boiled potatoes in which corn meal and wheat middlings are mixed, the meal being cooked by the hot potatoes. In the afternoon the hens are fed corn. In the morning they get warm water and water is kept by them all the time. They are supplied with ground bone and pounded oyster shells.

With this simple care eggs are plenty. The henery does not freeze except in exceptionally cold weather. Another evidence that warmth is most essential is the fact that at the writer's home a few pullets which had been left in a new slaughter house, the extension of the pig house, have already begun to lay. These fowls have had nothing but corn given to them. They may have picked at the foundation walls, but no extra food of any kind has been supplied. They had the bits of meat left on the ground after butchering day, but this was extra food only for a day or two. The lesson taught is that the slaughter house is a good place to put the hens to lay eggs, also that a warm henery is one of the necessary features to make poultry profitable.—[Am. Cultivator.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

The Russian thistle is a new weed introduced by Mennonite immigrants from Russia with their first importations of seed wheat. It is spreading rapidly on new lands of Dakota and Minnesota, and threatens to become a troublesome intruder.

It is surprising that many farmers think so much of size in buying milch cows. Yield of milk and butter should be primary considerations. A cow is never used for beef but once, and if she is good as a cow that use is put off till the cow is past the age for making good beef, whatever may be her size.

In cold weather the amount of bedding should be increased, as it is one of the cheapest and easiest modes of promoting the comfort of stabled animals. Besides, with plenty of straw under them, cattle and horses will waste less of their liquid excrement, which is one of the most valuable kinds of fertilizers.

Last year those farmers were most successful who did not manure their potato ground, as the crop rotted less. But it is altogether unlikely that such a season will ever occur again, and in ordinary years the increased profit from thoroughly manuring the soil potatoes are to be grown is greater than it is for any other crop.

There is one advantage in keeping guinea fowls with other poultry, as their loud noise frightens away hawks and other enemies. Guinea-fowl meat is dark, but has a gamey flavor liked by those who have a fancy for game. As egg producers guinea fowls are excellent, though their habit of roaming causes many of their eggs to be lost.

If warm quarters are provided the sooner fowls can be set to hatching chickens the better will be the price obtained for them. There is always an active demand at high rates for the earliest cockerels as broilers, while early hatched pullets are worth still more to be kept for laying eggs next fall and winter while they are the dearest. Unless a pullet is hatched as early as March she will not be an early layer in the fall nor a persistent layer the following winter.

The farmer's work is necessarily experimental. While some general principles are always applicable it is impossible to provide for details without knowledge of attending circumstances. No positive rules can be made to fit all cases, and therefore each must be decided on its merits as it arises. To do this requires excellent judgment, and it is not unnatural that an old and successful farmer should regard with some distrust the knowledge which has only been derived from books.

The popular idea that a hog cannot hurt itself by over-feeding is erroneous. Even if fattening, it is better to give only what can be eaten up clean at one time and at regular intervals. If the feeding occurs at stated times each day, the hogs will lie down and sleep in the intervals, and this will fatten them faster and be more healthful than keeping food before the animals all the time. A mess of partially eaten-food left in his trough is distasteful even to the hog, and makes him eat less in quantity and with less relish than he otherwise would.

The most successful nurserymen transplant twice those trees which are choicest or which they wish to put in orchards for their own use. The first transplanting is done when the trees are small, or a year before the second. This check to the roots causes the formation of a large mass of feeding roots where they were cut off the year before. All trees in nursery rows get more or less root-pruning by cultivation, and this is one reason why well-cared-for nursery stock is much more valuable for transplanting than trees of equal size or larger that have grown in open ground. Lack of fibrous roots is one cause of the failure of so many young forest trees dug up in woods and transplanted.

An excessive amount of grain is the worst treatment of an animal put up to fatten, and particularly if it is thin in flesh. Poorly kept stock have presumably weak digestive organs, and these must be strengthened by careful exercise, giving a little grain at first, and rather less than the animal will eat with good appetite, is the way to begin. The amount may be gradually increased as more flesh is put on, but care must be taken not to cloy the appetite. Poor sheep are the most delicate of all feeders, and so few farmers will feed carefully that an old sheep going into winter in thin flesh had generally better be killed at once, to save further expense and trouble.

There is among many farmers a prejudice against the use of rock as a fertilizer, even when it is prefaced by the word phosphate. But the deposits of phosphate material from South Carolina have in numerous practical tests shown equal results with phosphates made from bone. Where phosphate alone is required its source is not a matter of importance, so long as analysis shows the phosphate to be present. In the bone, if properly treated, there is a certain proportion of nitrogenous matter, but the addition of sulphate of ammonia to phosphate rock makes it equal to bone-made phosphate showing the same analysis. We are learning that the chemists' tests of manure is one of its best proofs of its value.

Ducks are such heavy feeders that there is no profit in keeping them when the bulk of what they eat must be furnished in grain. It is for this reason that it is only advisable to keep them near ponds or brooks, where they can procure a large part of their food without expense. The duck will thrive just as well with only a tub of water to bathe in and drink, but in such a case they will need an immense amount of food, which with more ample water facilities will not be required.

There is great economy in feeding cornstalks which have first been cut into as short pieces as possible. If the stalks are cut before frost injure them, cattle will devour nearly the entire stalk. An acre of stalks thus managed will keep a cow three months, but it will pay to add some corn meal, especially if the cow is giving milk for butter. If milk only is desired, bran made into a slop with warm water is better than cornmeal, which is likely to fatten rather than increase the milk yield.

On a new farm the buildings are so generally made in whole or in part by their owners that their cost is less than their real value. The rude house put up at a small expense makes the new farmer a home. Every fruit tree set out and protected so that it can live is worth an increasing sum above its original cost. If farm stock is purchased and managed at all judiciously it will yearly increase in value. Even the tools and implements needed for successful farming, if bought only as necessity requires, are usually worth as much or more than they cost. On the whole, a farmer who begins with little on rich new land cannot, for a few years at least, well avoid making money. It is this fact which has led so many thousands of sons of New England and other eastern localities to move west and take their chances of growing up with the country.—[American Cultivator.

Household Hints.

Very common bottles can be transformed into pretty ornaments for the dressing table with very little trouble or expense. This is just the kind of work little girls like to do, as it is really only dressing dolls. Cleanse the bottle thoroughly, and have a new cork fitted to it. Procure a little china head at a toy store, and fasten it upon the cork; the cloak or shawl is fastened around its neck, and a little cap on its head. The skirt is sewed around the neck of the bottle so that it conceals the whole of that. The cork can be readily drawn out by the head. The style of dress can be very elaborate or quite plain; it is pretty to have the dress correspond with the color of the covering of the dressing table on which the bottle is to stand. A black silk or satin suit made to imitate gossamer, with an umbrella of black paper is quaint looking.

Take an English walnut, cut in half and remove the insides, press tin foil into it, gild the outside and tie together with a scarlet ribbon. To make the holes, use a hot knitting needle.

Take strong lime water, and work the butter over in it just as you would work it if just taken from the churn, to get the buttermilk out of it.

D'Oyleys for finger bowls are made of fine linen with inch-wide hemstitched hems. The designs, to suit the individual fancy, are embroidered with etching silks in Kensington stitch.

A London medical man says: "Be careful in your dealings with horse radish. It irritates the stomach far more than spice, and an overdose will bring on an unpleasant sensation for days.

Cobs are good for smoking meat, as they give a good flavor. Keeping a small fire a longer time is better than quick smoking, as too much heat gives the meat a strong taste and injures its sweetness.

A useful paper-holder is made of a white slat splasher, at the bottom of which is a large cardboard crescent with some appropriate design. Two peacock feathers tied with a bow of satin ribbon is arranged across the top.

When we feel unusually "torpid" and heavy after meals, we may rest assured there is indigestion somewhere. A teaspoonful of lime water, taken in half a tumbler of clear, moderately cold water directly after meals, gives almost instant relief. A few drops of the clear juice of a lemon is also very effective.

Pincushion and toilet-bottle covers may be made of scrim with threads drawn to form squares. With shaded silk, take a stitch from the center of each square to each of its four corners, and then fill in the intervening spaces in the same manner; finish with bows of ribbon, and fringe or buttonhole-stitch the edges. Fringed edges are prettier.

Recipes for the Table.

CORN-MEAL PUFFS.—One quart of boiling milk, 2 scant cups white "corn flour," 1 scant cup of powdered sugar, a little salt, 4 eggs, beaten light, 1 tablespoonful butter, one-half tablespoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar sifted into flour, one-half teaspoonful mixed cinnamon and nutmeg. Boil the milk and stir in it the meal, flour and salt. Boil 15 minutes, stirring well up from the bottom. Put in the butter and beat hard in a bowl for 3 minutes. When cold, put in the eggs whipped light with the sugar, the seasoning and soda; whip up very faithfully. Bake in greased cups in a steady oven. Turn out of cups and eat with pudding sauce or with butter alone.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES.—Take two cups of cold chicken, chopped fine; one cup of grated bread crumbs, pepper, salt, one egg, beaten, and one cup of soup stock. Mix all well together, form into small cakes and fry.

SHORT COOKIES.—Rub half a pound of lard or drippings into a pound of rice flour, add six ounces of brown sugar, one egg, and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Mix with a cup of warm milk into which a teaspoonful of saleratus has been stirred.

MOLASSES COOKIES.—One pint of molasses, twelve tablespoonfuls of drippings, nine tablespoonfuls of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, a pinch of salt, a handful of brown sugar and flour enough to make it rather stiff.

SNOWY POTATOES.—Two cups of cold mashed potatoes and two tablespoonfuls of butter beaten to a cream; add the whites of two eggs, one cup of milk and one teaspoonful of salt; beat all well together and brown in a hot oven.

FRITTERS.—One pint of sweet milk, the yolks of three eggs, stirred in thick batter with flour, a pinch of salt and three tablespoonfuls of baking powder; lastly, add the whites of the eggs, well beaten. Drop into hot lard and cook until done in about a teaspoonful of dough to a cake.

SWEET POTATO FRITTERS.—Take three or four plump sweet potatoes and wash, peel and cut them into slices lengthwise. Soak these for half an hour in brandy with a little lemon peel in it. Then drain them, dip them into butter and fry them to a golden brown color. Dish up and serve sprinkled with powdered sugar.

BREAKFAST CAKES.—The requisites are two pounds of flour, four eggs, 1½ pounds of butter, some ginger, caraway seeds, citron, half a pint of cream, some milk, and a little yeast. Mix the butter with the flour, beat up the eggs, add the cream, put in ginger, caraway seeds and citron to taste, and milk enough to make it of a right thickness. Beat all thoroughly together with a spoon, set it before the fire to rise, and when it has risen drop it in cakes upon tins and bake them.

NUT JUMBLES.—They may owe their name to walnuts or Brazil nuts; the chopped kernels of either are very nice. Cocoanut, too, is excellent. Almond jumbles are as good as any. Beat together half pound each of sugar and butter and three eggs; add a quarter of a pound of chopped almonds and a little lemon juice. Stir the flour lightly in, from half to three-quarters of a pound. Rose water or orange flower water is sometimes used as a flavoring for these little cakes, and a very superior kind are flavored with a teaspoonful of vanilla essence.

CUP PLUM PUDDING.—Take one cup each of raisins, currants, flour, bread-crumbs, suet and sugar; stone and cut the raisins, wash and dry the currants, chop the suet, and mix all the above ingredients well together; then add two ounces of cut candied peel and citron, a little mixed spice, salt and ginger, say half a teaspoonful of each; stir in four well beaten eggs, and milk enough to make the mixture so that the spoon will stand upright in it; tie it loosely in a cloth, or put in a mould; plunge it into boiling water, and boil for 3½ hours.

LEMON MERINGUE PUDDING.—One quart of milk, two cups of bread crumbs, four eggs, one-half cup butter, one cup of white sugar, one large lemon, juice and half the rind grated; soak the bread in the milk; add the beaten yolks and the butter and sugar rubbed to a cream, also the lemon. Bake in a buttered dish until firm and slightly brown. Draw to the door of the oven and cover with a meringue of the whites whipped to a froth, with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a little lemon juice. Brown very slightly; sift powdered sugar over it and eat cold. You may make an orange pudding in the same way.

APPLES WITH RICE.—Peel and with a scoop remove the cores of as many apples as are required for your party. Put them in a pudding dish with a little lemon peel and a syrup of sugar and water. Cover with a baking sheet or plate, and let the apples bake very slowly until done; but they must not be the least broken. Place the apples on a dish, fill up the centre of each with boiled rice, and if you wish the dish to look pretty at a small expense, place a dried cherry on top, or a little preserve of any kind will do. Put boiled rice also round the apples, and pour over it the syrup in which they were cooked.

Fashion's Fancies.

Golden brown and reseda are the newest Parisian combination of colors.

Brocade frise and coup plush has alternating stripes of gold tinsel that will not tarnish.

Faille Francais in black and colors has rhomboid and oval figures, with a dash of tinsel.

Fur "dog collars" are fastened with bows and ends of ribbon to match the dress.

Ivory velvet evening mantles, trimmed with white fox, are lined with pink and blue satin.

Dresses with borders are made with collars, cuffs, revers and two back breadths of velvet.

Chandron campana (a pale terra cotta), ruby and crimson are the favorite shades of red.

Crowns of jet strung on wire in net fashion are placed over black and colored velvet bonnets.

Panels for mull dresses are formed of clusters of tucks, with rows of lace between the clusters.

Cloth caps with velvet brims have a point on either side in front, after the manner of the fool's cap.

Some of the Paris velvet bonnets which are bordered with fur have the strings edged with fur also.

Braided felt bonnets, to be worn with tailor-made costumes, have a line of gold cord to brighten them.

Blouses with beaded yokes and sashes with bead tassels are worn with different skirts for house dresses.

Egypt as well as Japan shows its influence in ornaments—cats and serpents being the latest caprices in jewelry.

Plastrons, collars and cuffs, en suite, of soutache are an effective ornament to plain bodices. They are to be found with or without beading.

The "Beatrice" is a deep fur collar with a wide fur plastron, the ends of which reach before the waist. On the plastron is a small muff.

Sable trimmed deep red velvet jackets, resembling those so dear to the Russian heart in years gone by, are worn this season.

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THE GREAT
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Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
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boon ever bestowed upon man is perfect health, and the true way to insure health is to purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. Eliza A. Clough, 34 Arlington st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "Every winter and spring my family, including myself, use several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Experience has convinced me that, as a powerful

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purifier, it is very much superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. All persons of scrofulous or consumptive tendencies, and especially delicate children, are sure to be greatly benefited by its use." J. W. Starr, Laconia, Iowa, writes: "For years I was troubled with Scrofulous complaints. I tried several different preparations, which did me little, if any, good. Two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a complete cure. It is my opinion that this medicine is the best blood

Purifier

of the day." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and unable to obtain relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have taken several bottles, am greatly benefited, and believe it to be the best of blood purifiers." R. Harris, Creel City, Ramsey Co., Dakota, writes: "I have been an intense sufferer, with Dyspepsia, for the past three years. Six months ago I began to use

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Sarsaparilla

It has effected an entire cure, and I am now as well as ever."

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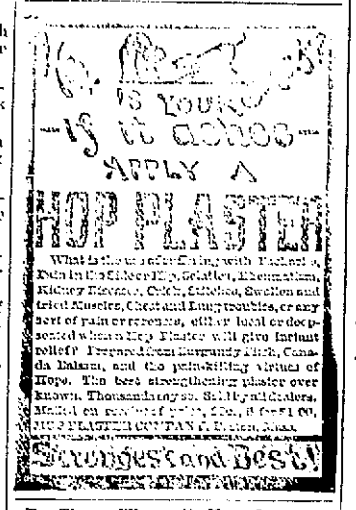
Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. It acts upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.



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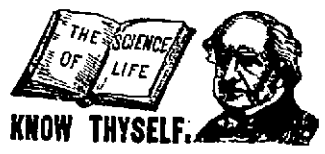

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BUILDING LOTS for sale on the farm belonging to the heirs of the late T. Congdon Watson in Jamestown. Some of the best views to be had in Rhode Island are on this farm; it is only about one-half mile from the East Ferry, and has a very long distance of shore on Narragansett Bay. Several cottages have already been built on this beautiful tract of land. Persons desiring to build summer residences in the country, cannot do better than to locate on this farm.
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Which I will sell now **AT COST**, as money is very much wanted to pay my bills, which will soon be due, and ought to be paid, like a good citizen.

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I have a few **SECOND HAND COUPE CARRYALLS, with Partition Front**, just the carriage for stormy and cold weather, which will do the service of a five hundred dollar carriage, for less than one-fourth of the amount.

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Happy and Merry Christmas.

To my friends who have **never paid as they agreed**, if they will repent now, they too will have a **MERRY CHRISTMAS**, and I shall have a pleasant New Year receipting their accounts, all of which is respectfully submitted for the dear people's consideration by

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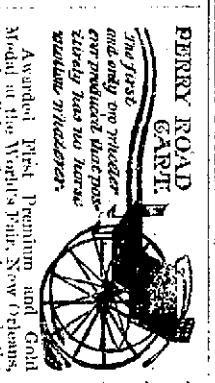

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HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY FROM 1750 to 1784.

About this time Dr. Benjamin Franklin, being in London, was questioned by the merchants there respecting the difference in time between the voyages of the merchantmen to Rhode Island and the English packets to New York. The variation, which was something like fourteen days, was a source of much annoyance to the English merchants, and believing the place of destination might have something to do with it, they seriously contemplated withdrawing the packets from New York and dispatching them to Rhode Island. In this dilemma they consulted Dr. Franklin. A Nantucket captain named Folger, who was a relative of the doctor's being then in London, Franklin sought his opinion. Captain Folger told him that the merchantmen were commanded by men from Rhode Island who were acquainted with the Gulf Stream and the effects of its currents, and in the passage to America made use of this knowledge. Of this the English card-ties were ignorant, not from lack of repeated warnings, for they had been often told that they were stemming a current which was running at the rate of three miles an hour, and that if the wind was light, the stream would set them back faster than the breeze would send them ahead, but they were too wise to be advised by simple American fishermen, and so persevered in their own course at a loss of from two to three weeks on every trip. By Franklin's request Capt. Folger made a sketch of the stream, with directions how to use or avoid its currents, and this sketch made over a century ago is substantially the same as is found on the charts of the present day. "The Nantucket whalemen," says Franklin, "being extremely well acquainted with the Gulph Stream, its course, strength, and extent, by their constant practice of whaling on the edges of it, from their island quite down to the Bahamas, this draft of that stream was obtained of one of them, Captain Folger, and caused to be engraved on the old chart in London for the benefit of navigators by B. Franklin."

Notwithstanding this information so kindly volunteered to them, and notwithstanding the fact that the Falmouth captains were furnished with the new charts, they still persisted in sailing their old course. There is a point where perseverance degenerates into something more ignoble; it would seem as though at this date these self-sufficient captains had about attained that point.

In 1772 two whaling sloops from Nantucket, with 150 barrels of oil each, were captured by a Spanish brig and sloop off Matanzas. In December of the same year, the brig Leviathan, Lathrop, sailed from Rhode Island for the Brazil Banks on a whaling voyage. On the 25th of January they lowered for whales, and in the chase the mate's boat (Brotherton Daggett) lost sight of the brig but the crew were picked up at sea and brought home by another vessel.

In 1773 quite a fleet of American whalers were on the coast of Africa, no less than 14 being reported as coming from that ground, and probably there were as many more of whom no report was made. One brig from Boston, while off the coast of Sierra Leone, sent a boat ashore with six men to procure water. The boat was seized and the crew all massacred by the natives. In the spring of the following year a sloop owned by Gideon Almy of Tiverton, and another belonging to Boston, were seized while watering at Hispaniola, by a French frigate, carried into Port-au-Prince and there condemned.

In 1774 a report came by way of Fayal that a small American whaling brig was lying in the harbor of Rio Janeiro with only her captain and three men on board. It appears that, putting in there for refreshments, in the summer of 1773, a portion of her crew were, "by fair or foul means" induced to ship on a Portuguese snow for a three months' whaling voyage. The snow was provided with harpoons and other whaling craft, made after the English models, and was cruising for sperm whales, a business altogether new to the Portuguese, who had been, hitherto, ignorant of any but the right whale, and had never ventured even in the pursuit of them out of the sight of land. The brig still lay there in October, 1773, waiting the return of her men.

In 1774 the whale-fishery in the colonies must have been in the full tide of success. There were probably fitted out annually at this time no less than 300 vessels of various kinds, with an aggregate burden of nearly 33,000 tons, and employing directly about 4,700 men, and indirectly an immensely greater number. Despite the depredations of French and Spanish privateers the fishery continued to flourish. The annual production from 1771 to 1775 was probably at least 45,000 barrels of spermaceti oil and 8,500 barrels of right whale oil, and of bone nearly or quite 75,000 pounds. In the various seaport towns from which this pursuit was carried on, in Nantucket, Wellfleet, Dartmouth, Lynn, Martha's Vineyard, Barnstable, Boston, Falmouth and Swanzey, in Massachusetts, in Newport, Providence, Warren and Tiverton in Rhode Island, in New London, Connecticut, Sag Harbor on Long Island, the merry din of the "yo heave ho" of the sailors was heard; the ring of the blacksmith's hammer and anvil made cheery music; the coopers with their hammers and drivers, kept time to the tramp of their feet as round and round the casks they marched, tightening more and more the bands that bound together the vessels which should hold the precious oil; and the creaking of the blocks as the vessels unloaded their freight, or the riggers fitted them anew for fresh conquests, and the rattle of the hurrying teams as they carried off the product of the last voyage or brought the necessaries for the future one, lent their portion of animation to the scene. Everywhere was hurry and bustle: everywhere all were employed: none that thirsted for employment went away unsatisfied. If a vessel made a bad voyage, the owners, by no means despirited, again fitted her out, trusting in the next one to retrieve the loss; if she made a profitable one, the proceeds were treasured up to offset a possible failure in some future cruise. On all sides were thrift and happiness.

But a change was near. "A cloud, at first no bigger than a man's hand," was beginning to overshadow the whole heaven of their commercial prosperity. The colonies, driven to desperation by the heartless cruelty of the mother country, prepared to stay further aggression, and resent at the cannon's mouth and the point of the bayonet the insults and injuries that for a decade of years had been heaped upon them; and the English ministry, against the earnest entreaty of British merchants on both sides of the Atlantic, prepared also to enforce its desires by a resort to arms.

The first industry to feel the shock was the fisheries. Massachusetts, the centre of this pursuit, was to the English ministers the very focus of insurrectionary talk and action, and "the first step," says Bancroft, "toward inspiring terror was to declare Massachusetts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the Parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries to starve New England; the next, to excite a servile insurrection.

Accordingly on the 10th of February, 1775, the ministry introduced into Parliament a bill restricting the trade and commerce of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British West Indies, and prohibiting the colonies from carrying on any fishery on the Banks of New Foundland or any other part of the North American coast. "The best shipbuilders in the world were at Boston, and their yards had been closed; the New England fishermen were now to be restrained from a toil in which they excelled the world. Thus, the joint right to the fisheries was made a part of the great American struggle." To this bill, there was a small but active and determined opposition, both in the House of Lords and House of Commons. It was urged on the part of the ministry that the fisheries were the property of England, and it was with the English government to do as they pleased with them. To this opinion the minority strenuously demurred. "God and nature," said Johnston, "have given that fishery to New England and not to Old." It was also argued by friends of America that if the American fishery were destroyed the occupation must inevitably fall into the hands of the natural enemies of Great Britain. Despite the efforts of the little band, the bill was received by a vote of 261 to 88, and passed through its various stages. As each phase was reached the act was fought determinedly, but uselessly and hopelessly. The merchants and traders of London petitioned against it, and the American merchants secured the services of David Barclay to conduct the examination of those who were called to testify by the friends and opponents of the bill. "It was said that the cruelty of the bill exceeded the examples of hostile rigour with avowed enemies; that in all the violence of our most dangerous wars it was an established rule in the marine service, to spare the coast-fishing craft of our declared enemies; always considering that we waged war with nations and not with private individuals."

It was claimed that by the provision of the bill much hardship must fall upon many people who were already at sea, and who from the very nature of their occupation must be innocent. "The case of the inhabitants of Nantucket was particularly hard. This extraordinary people, amounting to between five and six thousand in number, nine-tenths of whom are Quakers, inhabit a barren island, fifteen miles long by three broad, the products of which were scarcely capable of maintaining twenty families. From the only harbor which this sterile island contains, without natural product of any sort, the inhabitants, by an astonishing industry, keep 140 vessels in constant employment. Of these, eight were employed in the importation of provisions for the island, and the rest in the whale fishery." A petition was also presented by the English Quakers in behalf of their brethren at Nantucket, in which they stated the innocence of the inhabitants of that island, "their industry, the utility of their labors both to themselves and to the community, the great hazards that attended their occupation, and the uncertainty of their gains; and showed that if the bill passed into a law, they must in a little time be exposed to all the dreadful miseries of famine. The singular state and circumstances of those people occasioned some attention to be paid to them. A gentleman on the side of the administration said, that on a principle of humanity he would move, that a clause should be added to the bill, to prevent the operation from extending to any whale-ships, which sailed before the 1st of March, and were at that time the properly of the people of Nantucket."

"The bill," says a reviewer of the time, "was attacked on every ground of policy and government; and with the greatest strength of language and height of coloring. The minority made amends for the smallness of their numbers by their zeal and activity. * * * Evil principles, "they contended," were prolific; the Boston Port Bill begot this New England Bill; this will beget a Virginia Bill; and that again will become the progenitor of others, until, one by one, Parliament has ruined all its colonies, and rooted up all its commerce; until the statute book becomes nothing but a black and bloody roll of prescriptions; a frightful code of rigour and tyranny; a monstrous digest of acts of penalty and incapacity and general attainder; and that whenever it is opened it will present a title for destroying some trade or ruining some province."

It was during the debate upon this bill that Burke made that eloquent defence of the colonies which has rung in the ears of every boy born or bred in a seaport town since the day it was uttered. "For some time past, Mr. Speaker," said Burke, "has the Old World been fed from the New. The scarcity which you have felt would have been a desolating famine, if this child of your old age,—if America,—with a true filial piety, with a Roman charity, had not put the full breast of its youthful exuberance in the mouth of its exhausted parent. Turning from the agricultural resources of the Colonies, consider the wealth which they have withdrawn from the sea by their fisheries. The spirit in which that enterprising employment has been exercised ought to raise your esteem and admiration. Pray, Sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the People of New England have of late carried on the whale fishery. Whilst we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis' Straits, whilst we are looking for them beneath the Arctic Circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite regions of Polar cold, that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the South. Falkland Island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place in the progress of their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them than the accumulated winter of both the Poles. We know that while some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game, along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries. No climate that is not a witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pushed by this recent People; a People who are still, as it were, but in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood. When I contemplate these things,—when I know that the Colonies in general owe little or nothing to any care of ours and that they are not squeezed into this happy form by the constraints of a watchful and suspicious government, but that, through a wise and salutary neglect, a generous nature has been suffered to take her way to perfection,—when I reflect upon these effects, when I see how profitable they have been to us, I feel all the pride of power sink, and all presumption in the wisdom of human contrivance melt, and die away within me. My rigor relents. I pardon something to the spirit of liberty."

He Guessed He'd Fight.

Politeness was born in him and he couldn't help it. He drifted into a prominent town in the south soon after Johnson's surrender, and before anybody's temper had cooled down. He was after cotton, and he let the fact be known. He was from Connecticut, and he did not try to conceal it. He hadn't been in town two hours before an "unregenerated" pulled his nose.

"Ah—yes!" said the man from Connecticut. "Was that accidental?"

"No, sir! No, sir!" was the fierce rejoinder.

"Did it a purpose, eh?"

"Of course I did!"

"Well, I shouldn't a-thought it of you! I'll pass it over as a case of temporary insanity."

An hour later, as he sat in the hotel, a fire-eater approached him and spit on his boots and stood and glared at him.

"You must have a wobble to your tongue if you can't spit straighter than that," said the man from Connecticut.

"I meant so, sir—I meant so!"

"Wanted to get me mad, eh?"

"Yes, sir! Yes, sir."

"You shouldn't do so. When I'm roused I'm a hard man to handle. I'll excuse you on the grounds that you don't know me."

In the afternoon he was given a hint that he had better leave town at once, and, when he demurred, a lawyer sent him a challenge.

"What's it for?" asked the Yankee, as he read the missive.

"You insulted him, and he demands satisfaction," explained the messenger.

"Can't I argy the case with him?"

"No, sir!"

"Spos'n I give him $5 to settle?"

"He wants to fight you, sir. And you must either fight or he will horsewhip you."

"Warm me up with a rawhide, eh?"

"He will."

"Shoo! But who'd a thought it! Say, I'll gin him $10."

"Sir! You likewise insult me."

"Do, eh? I swan I didn't mean to! Then I've got to fight?"

"You have."

"May get killed, or kill the other fellar?"

"Exactly."

"Well, I'm kinder sorry. I never had but one fight in my life, and then I got licked."

"You'll wait to be horsewhipped?"

"I rayther guess not. I guess I'll fight. I'll choose rifles at twenty paces and you kin pick out your own ground. Just let me know when it's to come off, an' I'll try an' be thar."

It came off next morning. He was thar'. They offered him an opportunity to apologize, but he wouldn't touch it. He stood up as stiff as a new barn door, and bored a bullet hole through his man's shoulder, and came off without a scratch himself.

"Bein' as I'm out here now, and bein' as somebody else may want to horsewhip me to-morrer, wouldn't this be a good time for him to show up an' save time?" he asked, as he leaned on his rifle and looked around him.

No one showed up. The Yankee liked the town and sent for his family. The people liked the Yankee and made him postmaster, and he stuck there until five years ago.—[New York Sun.

Criminals and Their Ways.

Criminals glide back to their old haunts and their old companions with a fatal facility. There may seem the fairest hopes of reformation, but at the first fire of temptation the frost-work of new habits melts away at once. There is a story that a man bought one day, at an old curiosity shop in Rome, a ring with a secret spring, in which poison had been embedded ever since the days of the Borgias, and the ancient venom had still sufficient strength to poison him. There is the story of a girl of Indian blood who was thought to be fully reclaimed to civilization; when some offence had been given her by her mistress, she tore up her clothes, squatted on the ground and howled. Keen insight into human nature is exhibited by Victor Hugo when he makes Jean Valjean, even after the forgiveness and generosity of the good Bishop, rob the little Savoyard of his two-franc piece. It was the temporary assertion of the tyranny of depraved habits. "Now, here is a remarkable case for you," said a great prison authority to me one day. "I know a man who lay under sentence of punishment of death. It was either for murder or for burglary, for the sentence was passed a little while before the death penalty for burglary was abolished. If for murder it must have been with extinuating circumstances, for the extreme sentence was commuted to transportation for life. He went out to western Australia, and there behaved so well that he departed for another part of Australia, with a free pardon.

He came to one of the great Australian towns and became a constable, and by degrees chief constable. Then he thought he would come over to England for a time. He did so, and had not been in London but a few weeks before he met with some of his old pals in the Strand, and got mixed up in some of their evil ways and sent back again to Australia as a convict. I can tell you, sir, we see some very queer things, we who are connected with the convict system. In this very room where we are, there were two men talking one morning. The one was the old Marquis of Westminster, and the other was a released convict. The Marquis did not know it was a convict and the convict did not know it was a Marquis. "I think the convicts have not so much to complain of, and enjoy an extremely healthy air at Portland," said the Marquis. "I agree with you, sir," said the convict, "for I happen to have spent a good deal of the time there myself."—[All the Year Round.

Total Eclipse of a Wax Baby.

Fannie is a little girl who has a big wax doll as a companion. A few days ago a new sister came to her house, and after a few days she went over to her neighbor's.

"Well, Fannie," said the lady, "where's your wax doll?"

"Oh," she answered, turning up her nose, "I don't have nothin' to do with wax babies any more. We've got a meat baby at our house now, and that takes up all of my time."—[Merchant Traveler.

News has been received in San Francisco of the ending of an eventful ocean race. Some weeks ago the Delaware built steamship Alameda and the British Zealandia started from the Golden Gate together for Auckland, via Honolulu. Several days thereafter an incoming ship reported having met the two racers half way to the Hawaiian port, the Alameda being one hundred miles ahead. This lead the American steamer held and increased to Auckland, making the swiftest passage yet accomplished, while at last advices her English rival had not yet appeared. The feeting which this exploit has aroused on the Pacific coast is somewhat akin to that which the Puritan-Genesta contests excited this side of the Rocky Mountains.

Hit at a Barber.

There is a colored barber in Austin who can talk as much as three ordinary barbers.

"Just hold up, will you, for a moment," said Hostetter McGinnis, who was in the operating chair.

"Yes sah, I take pleasure sah in—"

"Well, now just keep quiet long enough for me to ask you a question, only one little question."

"Yes sah, it will afford me great pleasure sah, de greatest pleasure in de world, sah—"

"I want you to shave me after I'm dead. Will you do it?"

"I will, boss."

"You see I don't want to be buried alive. I want to be sure that I am dead before I am buried."—[Texas Siftings.

A Terribly Shattered Man.

Two or three years ago, when cotton futures had a greater hold on the South than now, even the colored folks became crazy to speculate. One day a well-known darkey, called Uncle Philip, drove a mule into Augusta and some one asked his errand.

"Gwine ter buy fuchers soon's I kin sell dis mowel!" he replied.

A day or two after he left the town on foot, and the same man asked:

"Well, Uncle Philip, how is futures?"

"Oh, sah, fuchers am all right—all right; but if you want to know how I is, dat's a different matter, sah. I'ze a terrible shattered man.

Not Much of a Philosopher.

"I see an Indiana man has Benjamin Franklin's watch."

"Franklin? Benjamin Franklin? I thought he was a philosopher?"

"What has that to do with the case?"

"Why, he ought to have known enough to button his coat over his watch-pocket when an Indiana man was about.

Spoiled Lions.

"Have you seen the lions in Central Park?" asked a New York gentleman of a little boy.

"Yes, they are spoiled lions."

"Spoiled?"

"Yes, spoiled. I saw a little girl throw a piece of bread into the cage and the lion didn't touch it. He wanted cake, I suppose."

Attend to it Now.

Many suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave, when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them.

"I am 63 years old; have been sick nearly all my life, and ought to know something about medicine by this time. I have used Parker's Tonic freely for more than a year, and consider it the best remedy I have ever known. In fact, I now find no other medicine necessary. For weakness, debility, rheumatism, and that distressing all-gone-ness and pain from which I suffered so long, it has no equal. I do not see how any one can afford to do without so valuable a medicine." MRS. HATTIE N. GRAVES, cor. East and Front streets, Providence, R. I.

Parker's Tonic.

[Prepared by Hiscox & Co., N. Y.]

Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at One Dollar.

A Wealthy Bostonian's Remarkable Experience and Escape.

OFFICE OF THE F. GELDOWSKY FURNITURE CO.
SECOND STREET, E. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
October 24, 1885.

Last fall I went to New York for medical advice and treatment, I visited Dr. Edward I. Keyes of 1 Park Avenue, visiting and consulting surgeon of the Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, and was also examined by Dr. Alfred L. Loomis of 31 West Twenty-fourth street consulting physician of the Charity Hospitals and visiting surgeon of the Bellevue and St. Stephens hospitals. They found that I was suffering severely from Bright's Disease, which was evidently of some five or six years' standing. My urine was mingled with blood, pus, and tube casts, and I suffered intense pain. I had no appetite; my tongue was furred and coated; and I was bloated to an alarming extent.

Three months ago I was induced to try Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure, and I began at once to improve. I examined my medicine carefully, and found that it contained a brown powder, which did not dissolve. I felt assured that, at last, I had discovered the true cure, and I immediately, with my neighbor, Mr. A. H. Melder, who was in a worse condition than myself and who has since been cured by Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure, visited the office No. 4 Pearl street, and had a long interview with the manager. As a result, I began taking Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure. I have made my case the subject of special study, making my own tests, and found no blood or tube casts, and noted a gradual diminution of albumen in my urine. I have now taken about thirty bottles of Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.

I owe my health and strength to Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure, and to the practical advice and unremitting attention of Dr. Craig, the general manager, whose theories concerning my difficult case proved correct in every particular. I am, my dear sir, yours to command,

F. GELDOWSKY.

Boston, March 1, 1886.

Caswell, Massey & Co., wholesale agents, Newport. 6 bottles $5.00. There are two imitations in the market. The genuine is made only in Boston, Mass.

Where to recover yourself—At the tailor's.

What Is The Use!

Of buying worthless medicines, and spending money on quack doctors whose only idea is to gull the public. Is it not better to buy reliable medicine like Sulphur Bitters? I think so, as they cured me of Catarrh after suffering three years.—F. P. Clark, Manchester.

"After Dark."—Chasing a negro.

Iron, Potash, and the best vegetable alteratives, render Ayer's Sarsaparilla unequaled as a blood medicine.

Motto for the Married.—Never despair.

The First Keen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

A "Family Tie."—Twins.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE is considered the best Washing Compound of the day by all who once give it a trial. It cleanses the most delicate fabric without injuring it. Sold by all grocers.

Well handled—The pump.

A Really Good Thing!

is the universal expression from all who use Pearl's White Glycerine for the skin. It beautifies the complexion and makes the skin soft, clear and healthful, besides removing all imperfections. Druggists sell it.

A Cultivated Ear. An ear of corn.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills cleanse the system, stimulate the appetite and digestive organs, vitalize the blood, and thus renew the golden age of youth.

How to Grow Fat.—Breed hogs.

CURE FOR CROUP.—Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil according to directions. It is the best remedy for all sudden attacks of colds, pain and inflammation, and for injuries.

Quicksilver—The nimble sixpence.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

Is Excellent in Lung Troubles.

Dr. ESKEL CALLOWAY, LaGrange, Ga., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung Troubles, also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhœa of children."

The worst kind of slipping—Gossiping.

Hop Pacons Plasters contain no capsicum to burn or irritate. They soothe and kill pain and strengthen weak parts. 25c. at druggists.

A trimming store—The barber shop.

Good Legislation.

The legislators of Maryland have, in common with health officials of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities endorsed the new discovery, Red Star Cough Cure, because it contains no morphia or opium, and always cures.

A man of some account—The bookkeeper.

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

ONLY ONCE IN A GREAT WHILE

Does such a chance present itself as we offer to the LADIES. We have inaugurated a special sale of

HATS! HATS!

fully trimmed for Misses and Children at the Uniform price of

——99 CTS.——

This lot comprises Felt, Plush and Velvet Hats, and are genuine Bargains.

Hats in every Shape! Hats in every Style!

In order to reduce our Fall and Winter stock, we have marked goods down at less than cost.

A great opportunity affords itself to those desiring to buy a trimmed Hat or Bonnet NOW.

Great Mark Down in Feathers.

Great Mark Down in Trimmings.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

We have now a ready made stock of Mourning Bonnets in Silk and Crape. Also a line of ready made Crape Veils.

FLOWERS FOR EVENING WEAR A SPECIALTY.

WIDOW CAPS AND DRESS CAPS.

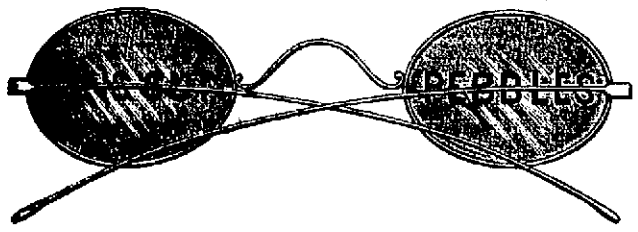
SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIS STORE WILL CLOSE AT 6 P. M. EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY UNTIL APRIL 1ST.

SCHREIER'S,

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment.

143 THAMES STREET.



B. LAURANCE'S

AXIS CUT PEBBLES

IN SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

Owing to our having so many of our customers, who have been defrauded by travelling peddlers pretending to sell them PEBBLE SPECTACLES, we have purchased a stock of the above celebrated lenses manufactured from the genuine BRAZILIAN PEBBLE, and for which we claim the following advantages over glass, (whether called by a fancy name or not); that, being CUT, SLABBED and GROUND on the AXIS, and having the greatest amount of convexity and concavity immediately over the innermost concentric circle found in all pebble, it allows the rays of light to enter the eye with the least possible resistance, and as pebble is always cool and never scratches, and we sell them from $2.00 per pair, one pair of Pebbles will outlast six ordinary pair of Glass, besides preserving the eye and every pair stamped and warranted GENUINE PEBBLE, at

DENHAM's,

276 THAMES ST. NEWPORT, R. I.

COAL AND WOOD! COAL AND WOOD!

—AT—

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER'S,

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH, for Furnace use; LYKENS VALLEY, Fine Burning Red Ashes, CHESTNUT, Extra Size and Quality: Also Stove and Egg Sizes. WALNUT, OAK, MAPLE and PINE WOOD prepared for Open Grates, Air tight Stoves, and for kindlings.

PERRY WHARF 344 THAMES STREET.

BUSINESS

Keeps rushing in, plainly indicating where the Dollars of keen-witted buyers go farthest in getting **GOOD FURNITURE.** We are giving the purchasing public thoroughly well made and reliable goods at reliable prices, and the steady drift of trade is the best clue as to where those prices are lowest. Try us.

E. P. MARSH,

101 & 103 THAMES STREET.

READ'S BLOCK.

FOR SALE LOW

—AT—

PERRY BROTHERS,

LYKENS VALLEY COAL

Deep Red Ashes and Free Burning.

PERRY'S PLYMOUTH COAL

In Stove, Chestnut, Egg and Furnace Size. Strong burning qualities and economical. Buy this Coal for winter use at

PERRY BROTHERS.

BUY YOUR COAL

—OF—

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & CO.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Best Furnace Coals and Best Range Coals

AT LOWEST PRICES.

American and English Coal,

OAK AND MAPLE WOOD FOR FIREPLACES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Portsmouth, executor of the last will and testament of MARY G. HICKS, late of Portsmouth deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

GEORGE R. HICKS, Executor.

1-23

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and qualified to act as Guardian of the person and estate of MARGUERITE BOURN MACOMBER, minor child of herself and the late William P. Macomber, hereby gives notice of her said appointment, and requests persons having claims against said minor to present them for settlement.

MARY B. MACOMBER. Portsmouth, Jan. 16, 1886. Guardian.

Newport County News.

MIDDLETOWN.

The regular monthly session of the Town Council was held on Monday all the members being in attendance. The business of the session was comprised in the examination of sundry accounts against the town, for support of the poor and ordinary expenses. Accounts to the amount of $3,50, were allowed and ordered paid. One order on the dog fund for $11.20 was granted to John L. Simmons for damages sustained from dogs.

The Council adjourned to meet as a Board of Canvassers on Monday the 25th inst., at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making up the lists of voters of this town for political year ensuing Jan. 1, 1886.

Mellville Bull has purchased the remaining two thirds of the Bannister Farm of Sarah Mellville, George W. T. Melville et ux, and Elizabeth T. Monroe for the consideration of $1 &c.

The committee charged with the erection of the new Town Hall have not as yet completed the furnishing thereof. The desk and appliances for officers in charge of polls on days of election have not been added. A few days since a large and handsome stove for heating the main hall was put up. The completion of the grounds will have to be deferred until spring. The accommodation for horses and teams has been extended and increased greatly, compared with the former provision for such. The old town house has been reconstructed into a substantial and comfortable tenement house. The committee consisting of Messrs. William E. Coggeshall, Felix A. Peckham and Frederick A. Lawton have labored assiduously and given much time and personal attention in supervising and directing the execution of various details of the undertaking. As a matter of course they have met with adverse criticism. While some dislike the plan of the hall and would have had as they think a much superior one, none can truthfully say but what the plan adopted by the town at its annual meeting after full discussion has been thoroughly carried out by the committee appointed therefor. Without doubt, at the proper time, their faithfulness will be suitably acknowledged.

Sunday the 17th instant was a fair day for winter, the attendance at church was above the average. The evening services at the four corners were very interesting. A large attendance of the members, much activity was displayed and a renewed interest seemed to have taken hold. The pastor decided to hold a series of afternoon and evening meetings through the week. Tuesday evening being very stormy the services were not held. Wednesday evening there were a goodly number who turned out to the meeting and there was no excuse on account of the weather, why the house should not have been full. A finer and more delightful evening has not been enjoyed this winter. The Pastor the Rev. W. A. Wright delivered an interesting sermon on Excuses as taken from the new testament in St. Luke XIV. After the sermon an interesting conference meeting was held for an hour. On Thursday evening Rev. Joseph Hollingshead of the First church Newport was present and preached. The attendance was fair. These meetings will be continued if the weather permits.

Not only do our Sundays in Middletown prove to be a blessing to our church going and law abiding citizens, but of late Sundays in Middletown have been set apart by some of our citizens, as a day for harvesting seaweed, and a number of teams can be seen on the second beach at work on the Lord's day. Some have been known to have said, when talked to about it "Better the day better the crop." It is hoped that they will reap that which they sow and that in the future some measures may be resorted to towards breaking up this disgraceful habit.

BLOCK ISLAND.

SOCIAL.—Last evening the "Merry Teen Club" met at the handsome new residence and hotel of Mr. C. W. Willis, Surf Cottage. A number of invited guests were present. After the exercises of the society an excellent supper was served by Miss Adelia Willis, one of the belles of the club and daughter of Mr. C. W. Willis. Miss Willis had happily anticipated everyone's likes and dislikes as well as comfort, and nothing was wanting.

After the supper the members of the club engaged in dancing and all went happily on—merriment and music—till the early hours of the morning.

Shut off as they are from theatres and other attractions of the season enjoyed by the mainland towns, the society affords a fine field to the young people of the Island to indulge in amateur work of a literary kind.—Success, "Merry Teens."

PORTSMOUTH.

INSTALLATION.—On Thursday evening, 14th inst., District Deputy Grand Master Henry T. Easton, assisted by William Allen as Grand Warden, Thomas Holman as Grand Chaplain, Joseph B. Pike as Grand Secretary, James E. Weaver as Grand Marshal, Seth B. Hammett as Grand Treasurer, and James M. Matteson as Grand Guardian, installed the following officers of Seaside Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of O. F., for the ensuing term: viz.,

N. G.—Charles C. Hazard.
V. G.—George W. Reynolds.
Rec. Sec.—John B. Cornell.
Per. Sec. James B. Ashley.
Treas.—John Roberts.
War.—Alanson Peckham.
Con.—Silas Deyol.
I. G.—John H. Chase.
O. G.—Leander W. Franklin.
R. S. to N. G.—William T. Harvey.
L. S. to N. G.—William T. Tallman.
R. S. to V. G.—Henry C. Anthony.
L. S. to V. G.—John A. Franklin.
R. S. S. William H. Potter.
L. S. S.—Daniel W. Maguire.
Chaplain—Thomas Holman.
Trustees—Thomas Holman, Charles C. Hazard and John B. Cornell.

The following brethren of Oakland Lodge were present, John T. Brown, Edward A. Coggeshall, Albert S. Walker, Peleg L. Thurston, William M. Sisson, Charles L. Coggeshall and George A. Brown.

The pleasant evening and the fine condition of the roads, made it a very pleasant trip for the Deputy and his associates from Newport. Mr. George P. Lawton's team conveyed them out and back. After the exercises, hot coffee, etc., were served to add to their comfort for the return trip.

Mr. Charles E. Bloomer, of Providence gave one of his select readings, in Vaucluse School-house, on Monday evening. Although the audience was not as large as we wish it could have been, yet those present enjoyed it heartily. The best piece being entitled, "Asleep at the Switch."

On Monday at half past 12 o'clock, that portion of the late Arnold Albro's estate, set off as the widow's dower, was sold at public auction. It was struck off to Stephen Albro, for $3600.

Mr. W. B. Davidson, of Newport, gave in the school house in District No. 5, on Monday evening a very fine stereopticon exhibition of views in Newport, Europe and the Arctic regions and lifelike movable scenes.

The closing part was a magical exhibition, or slight of hand performance; Mr. Davidson being quite an adept in the art.

The room was filled to overflowing, and the exhibition was enjoyed by all.

A. C. Landers' Column.

LAMP

—AND—

OIL

DEPOT,

167

Thames Street,

COVELL'S BLOCK.

A. C. LANDERS

is now opening a large assortment of Fine Lamps with all the leading Burners and Shades.

A General Supply of Hand Lamps, Hall and Entry Lamps and Lanterns, German and American Student Lamps, and Candle Sticks of all descriptions.

A. C. LANDERS.

Marriages.

On Thursday morning, Jan. 14, at the Church of St. Leo, New York, by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Dacey, W. H. Schmidt, of Washington, D. C., to Miss Katie Cunningham, of New York.

Deaths.

In this city, 20th inst., Lilla E., daughter of Nicholas and Emelyn M. White, in the 3d year of her age.

In this city, 21st inst., Maud Anna, daughter of David H. and Emma E. Barry, in the 14th year of her age.

In this city, 21st inst., Mary E., wife of Charles E. White.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband No. 33 Howard street, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this city, 22d inst., William E. Crandall, aged 64 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 63 Poplar street, on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In this city, 22d inst., Margaret, widow of the late Jeremiah D. Sullivan, in the 78th year of her age.

At her residence, W 24th street, New York, January 19th, Mary Ann Lambert, formerly of this city.

In Bridgeport, Conn., 21st inst., of pneumonia, Mabel (Bud), daughter of F. F. and F. G. Rawson, formerly of this city, aged 1 year.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., at the residence of her son, Dr. Nath'l Greene, of Green's dale, Middletown, R. I., Anna Maria, relict of Nath'l Ray Greene, aged 102 years, 2 months, 9 days.

In Dover, N. H., Jan. 4, Daniel Meader, formerly of Middletown, in the 74th year of his age.

In Middletown, 12 inst., by drowning, Nathan A., son of Benj. A. and Augusta Webster, age 12 years and 13 months.

An angel came to gather flowers,
To deck the throne of Heaven;
He took a bud; our darling boy,
That God to us had given.

We watched and waited for him,
Not thinking he would stay;
But, the Death Angel whispered,
I'll bear this gem away.

In Providence, 18th inst., Rachel W., wife of Jesse Pheteplace, 68; 15th, Christiana Jones, 59; 16th, Marcy R. Armington, widow of Daniel A. Smith, of Cranston, 74; 16th, Eliza, widow of Hiram Andrews, 83; 18th, Alfred Shaw, 63; 18th, James C. Townsend, 62.

In East Providence, 15th inst., Maria Grant, widow of Phillip Wood, 80.

New Advertisements.

UNITY CLUB.

EXTRA HOME LECTURE, ON

Saturday Evening, 23d inst.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

—AT THE—

Channing Parlors.

DR. FRANK W. TAUSSIG of Harvard University

—ON—

"Taxation by Import Duties."

JOHN ALDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Franklin Street,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET.

Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a specialty.

Liveries of every description made to order.

A NEW LINE OF

Seasonable Goods

JUST RECEIVED. 1-23

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in Amendment of and in Addition to Section 2 of Chapter 15 of "An Ordinance Comprising the Ordinances of the City of Newport."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Section 2 of said Chapter 15 is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "and to receive such compensation for the time of actual service only as the City Council may from time to time prescribe or see fit to allow," and by adding at the end of said section, as so amended, the words, "No member of the special Police Force shall be entitled to any compensation from the city for any service he may render, unless the Mayor or Chief of Police, when calling on such member for actual service, shall, in writing certify to him that he is to be paid from the City Treasury; and such member before receiving any such pay shall furnish the Committee on Finance of the City Council a certificate in writing from the Mayor or the Chief of Police stating the number of days for which he may be paid; and in all cases where any such compensation shall become due or be allowed such member, it shall be for days of actual service only, at the same rate as the pay of a policeman of the permanent police force."

SECTION 3 This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed January 19, 1886.]
A true copy: Attest.
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
1-23 City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in Amendment to Section 12 of Chapter 15 of an Ordinance Comprising the Ordinances of the City of Newport.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Section 12 of said Chapter 15 is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words, "during the period from May first to November first every year, and at eight o'clock A. M. during the residue of every year."

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed January 19, 1886.]
A true copy; Attest.
WILLIAM G. STEVENS.
1-23 City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance Authorizing Certain Expenditures by the Board of Health.

It is Ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. The Board of Health appointed by the City Council shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered to expend in and about the performance and accomplishment of the duties and objects of said Board, such sums of money as may be found requisite, not exceeding One Thousand Dollars in any one Municipal year; and provided always that all such expenditures shall be approved by the Committee on Finance of the City Council before payment thereof from the City Treasury.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed January 19, 1886.]
A true copy: Attest.
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
1-23 City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in Amendment of and in Addition to Section 14 of Chapter 15 of "An Ordinance Comprising the Ordinances of the City of Newport."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Said Section 14 of said Chapter 15 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "detail" in the first line, the words "or authorize the Chief of Police or Captain of Police to detail."

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed January 19, 1886.]
A true copy; Attest.
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
1-23 City Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., January 18th, A. D. 1886.

CHRISTOPHER S. PECKHAM, guardian of the person and estate of *RUTH PECKHAM*, a person of full age, presents to this court his seventh account with said estate for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of February next, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
1-23

Why Is It?

That you will suffer so much with hands that are chapped, and skin that is rough, when for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS you can purchase a bottle of

Rosemarine LOTION,

that will keep the skin soft. For sale only by the manufacturer,

C. M. COLE, Apothecary,

302 Thames St., near Post Office.

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I., January 11, 1886.

ROBINSON P. BARKER, administrator on the estate of *LUCINDA ALBRO*, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, presents his final account, with said estate for allowance, the same is received and referred for consideration, to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth, on the 2nd Monday in February next at 1 o'clock P. M., and it is ordered by the Court, that previous notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

New Advertisements.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance for the Assessment and Collection of a Tax.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. A tax is hereby imposed and levied and shall be assessed and apportioned by the assessors of taxes of this city before the first day of next June on the inhabitants of this city and the ratable property within the same for the current municipal fiscal year, in a certain percentage of the valuation (to be made by said assessors) of all the ratable property of this city, to wit: a tax of one dollar and five cents on every one hundred dollars of the said value of said property. Said tax shall be collected and paid into the City Treasury on and between the first day of July and the first day of September next.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately; and from and out of said tax five cents on every one hundred dollars of said valuation shall be applied to the purpose of paying indebtedness of this city or interest thereon and for appropriation to the sinking fund of this city; and the residue of said tax, with the moneys now in the City Treasury, shall be and hereby is appropriated as follows, as near as may be:—

For State Tax (whereof this city's portion is hereby included in the assessment of said city tax)	$33,368 26
For Streets and Highways ($6000 of the same being set apart for building sewers and providing for sewerage)	61,000 00
For Public Schools	36,500 00
For Fire Department	23,000 00
For Watch and Police (including uniforms	26,000 00
For Salaries	10,310 00
For Incidentals	2,000 00
For Lighting Streets	25,000 00
For City Asylum	6,000 00
For Paupers and Vagrants	4,500 00
For Books, Stationery and Printing	2,000 00
For Burial Grounds	850 00
For Public Park	1,500 00
For Water Supply	10,000 00
For Removal of House Offal	3,000 00
For Ward Meetings	300 00
For Sinking Fund	5,000 00
For New Engine House 3d Ward	7,000 00
For New Schoolhouse 5th Ward	11,800 00
For Bonds and Coupons	8,810 00
For Watering Streets	5,500 00
	$302,258 26
Deduct balance in City Treasury	14,123 43
	$288,134 83

[Passed January 19, 1886.]
A true copy: Attest.
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
1-23 City Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF Valuable Real Estate at Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, at 12 o'clock M.

THE ESTATE known as the Asphall estate, No. 9 Park Street, containing cottage house all in first class order, with cabinet and well water, furnace, gas, etc.; also stable with three stalls and ample carriage room, and 19000 sq. ft. of land with a frontage of 150 ft. on each street, Park street and Clinton avenue. The grounds are ornamented with beautiful shade and valuable fruit trees.

Immediately after the above sale, will be sold on Rhode Island avenue, east of St. George's Chapel, 61000 sq. ft. of land, in 5 house lots of 60 ft. front on Rhode Island avenue, which is graded, curbed and sewered and also provided with water and gas. The plat of land can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, and information obtained. Conditions at sale.

The attention of the public is especially called to these sales, as they include the most desirable property in that section of the city.

By order of JOSEPH P. COTTON, Administrator with will annexed.

THOMAS BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer. 2-23-3w

Tax Assessors' NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the City of Newport hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session in the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall in said Newport, every day (Sunday and February 22d excepted), from and including **MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1886,** to and including **SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1886,** from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said city, and the ratable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the City Council of said city on the 19th day of January, 1886.

Every person and body corporate liable to taxation in the premises, is hereby notified and required to bring in to said assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of the meeting and session of the said assessors as above designated, a true and exact account of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real and personal estate.

The Public Statutes of Rhode Island provide that "every person bringing in any such account, shall make oath before some one of the assessors, that the account by him exhibited contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate, **AND WHOSOEVER NEGLECTS OR REFUSES TO BRING IN SUCH ACCOUNT, IF OVERTAXED SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR.**" Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to trust estates as well as to other persons and property.

JOHN J. PECKHAM,
CHARLES H. BURDICK,
JAMES G. TOPHAM, } Assessors.

Newport, January 21, 1886. 1-23

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 18, 1886.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, guardian of the estate in Rhode Island of *HENRY J. and LILLIAN E. HUDSON*, of Newburgh, N. Y., minors, presents his first and final accounts with the estates of said minors, containing proceeds of sale of real estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said accounts be referred to Monday, the 8th day of February, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-23

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 18, 1886.

AUGUSTUS P. SHERMAN, Executor of the last will and testament of *CAROLINE E. GRINNELL*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 8th day of February, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-22

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 18, 1886.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of *SAMUEL R. CARR*, late of Georgetown, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report;

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to Monday, the 8th day of February, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-23

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. COURT of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of HERBERT W. LANGLEY, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

JOHN T. LANGLEY, Guardian.

Newport, January 23, 1886.

REDWOOD LIBRARY.

THE REDWOOD LIBRARY will be open for the delivery of books February 1st.

New Advertisements.

NEW YORK OPTICAL INSTITUTE.

Should you need Spectacles or Eye Glasses, by writing to us, you will receive the same attention as when we were with you in the summer.

HECHT & MUELLER,

295 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

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5 lbs. BEST NEW TURKISH PRUNES For 25 cents.

4 lbs. BEST NEW CURRANTS For 25 cents.

2 lbs. NEW ONDARA RAISINS For 25 cents.

10 lbs. PEARL HOMINY (bulk) For 25 cents.

2 pkges TIURBER'S SHREDDED OATS For 25 cents.

4 lbs. GOOD RICE For 25 cents.

2 cans CONDENSED MILK For 25 cents.

3 bottles TABLE SAUCE For 25 cents.

4 lbs. BEST STARCH (bulk) For 25 cents.

3 pkges. DURYEA'S CORN STARCH For 25 cents.

2 pkges. IMPORTED GELATINE For 25 cents.

3 qts. CRANBERRIES For 25 cents.

3 qts. NEW SHELLBARKS For 25 cents.

5 lbs. OLD POP CORN For 25 cents.

3 lbs. MINCE PIK MEAT For 25 cents.

5 pkges. RISING SUN STOVE POLISH For 25 cents.

5 bars FRENCH VILLA SOAP For 25 cents.

5 bars WELCOME SOAP For 25 cents.

6 bars DIRT KILLER SOAP For 25 cents.

5 bars SAND SOAP For 25 cents.

8 THURBER'S NO. 5 CIGARS For 25 cents.

NORMAN SOAP 3 BARS FOR 10 CENTS.

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Now is the time to care for your Poultry. Give them the required food and they will give you good return.

Fine Ground Scrap Bone, Oyster Shells, Buckwheat, Barley, with the Imperial Egg Food, Egg-ine, and Chase's Medicines.

A large stock of

POULTRY NETTING

with everything used on the farm.

Call for

SEED CATALOGUE,

and place your orders early.

A PRESENT

of a sample of a new Pea will be given to market gardeners with their orders. Cannot be found in the market in 1886. Start your Flower Seed early and call where you can procure choicest novelties.

George A. Weaver's

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THE

Providence Store.

Great Bargains

—IN—

Black Cashmeres

10 pieces Extra Heavy Black Cashmere, 38 inches wide, at 50c. a yard.

5 pieces superior quality Black Cashmere, 40 inches wide, at 75c. a yard.

☞ An examination of these goods will convince you that they are fully 50 per cent. less than the market value.

O'Gorman & Sweeney.